

# Jordan Times

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## 'Desert Shield' cost \$300m a month

WASHINGTON (R) — The cost of deploying U.S. forces to protect Saudi Arabia and its oil will cost the United States at least \$300 million a month with not a shot fired, military analysts estimate. But if shooting does start, the cost could triple or quadruple in short order, forecast retired Rear Admiral Gene La Rocque, director of the Centre for Defence Information, a private research group. It is not clear how long the U.S. military will be committed, with Defense Secretary Dick Cheney saying this week "we don't know how long it will last. We don't know when it will end." U.S. military officials say they cannot give an estimate of the potential cost of the Gulf operation, dubbed by the Pentagon as Operation "Desert Shield." Defense Department officials said the number of troops to be committed to the region include elements of the 1st, 2nd and 11th Airborne Divisions and a mechanized infantry division, and the aircraft include two tactical fighter wings. La Rocque based his \$300 million a month estimate on sending 50,000 troops and three aircraft carrier groups with fighter planes to the Middle East. Alexis Cain, research director of the Defense Budget Project, a private study group, pitches his cost estimate at \$1 billion to \$2 billion over six months. "It depends on a number of things — how many go, how long they stay and what they end up doing,"

## Kelly discusses Gulf in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Kelly held talks with Syrian leaders in Damascus Friday but did not ask for Syrian participation in an international force to guard Saudi Arabia against any Iraqi attack. Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Nasser Qaddour and Kelly talked on the Gulf crisis for 90 minutes. Qaddour said he would hold more discussions with the U.S. envoy. Asked whether the U.S. requested Syrian participation in an international force, Qaddour said: "No, it is (the U.S.) did not ask for that." U.S. officials accompanying Secretary of State James Baker in Brussels had hinted strongly that Iraq's staunchest foes — Syria and Iran — would join a U.S.-led deployment to persuade Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait and the Saudi border. Diplomats said Kelly briefed Syria on the deployment of U.S. forces, stressing they were in Saudi Arabia for defensive purposes. Kelly also discussed the possibility of coordination between Washington and Damascus on implementing sanctions against Iraq approved by the U.N. Security Council.

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## EC team to visit Jordan, Egypt

BRUSSELS (R) — A delegation of three European Community (EC) foreign ministers will visit Jordan and Egypt next week to discuss the Gulf crisis, Italian foreign minister Gianni De Michelis said Friday. He said the so-called EC troika of ministers from Italy, Ireland and Luxembourg, together with officials of the EC executive commission, would make the trip around Aug. 16. The EC delegation might also meet representatives of the Arab League and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), he added. He was speaking at a news conference following a meeting of NATO foreign ministers.

## U.S. media kept out of S. Arabia

WASHINGTON (R) — Thousands of U.S. troops are arriving in Saudi Arabia for possible combat with Iraq but Americans are not getting any first-hand stories or pictures about them because the foreign news media is barred from the kingdom. U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney says the Pentagon wants news coverage of the operation but can not get approval from the Saudi government to bring in reporters and photographers.

## Yemenis storm Saudi Press Agency

SANAA (R) — About 300 Yemenis stormed the office of the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) in Sanaa Thursday and smashed windows in protest at the deployment of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, witnesses said. They said the demonstrators, chanting "America towards" and "No to America" also marched towards the embassy of the United States, Saudi Arabia and Egypt in the Yemeni capital.

## Iraq-bound equipment held

NEW YORK (AP) — U.S. customs agents have impounded aircraft, missile and gun parts and computers, satellite equipment and other hardware bound for Iraq or Kuwait in the New York area and Baltimore, officials said.

## Norway, India stop tankers loading oil

DUBAI (R) — Norway and India ordered their tankers at Iraq's terminal on the Red Sea not to take on oil, shipping sources said Friday. No tankers are now loading at the Mu'ajjiz terminal for Iraq's crude export pipeline across Saudi Arabia, said sources contacted on ships at the terminal by satellite telephone. The reports indicate the United Nations embargo on Iraqi oil exports and trade following Baghdad's invasion and annexation of Kuwait were being complied with.

## Foreigners enter Turkey from Iraq

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey (R) — Fifty Pakistanis and four Japanese crossed into Turkey from Iraq Friday, officials at Turkey's main border crossing of Habur said. It was not immediately clear if they had been in Kuwait during the Iraqi invasion last week. The Japanese said about 650 compatriots were working in Iraq. Six other foreigners entered Turkey from Iraq Thursday. Diplomats from the U.S. and West German embassies were at Habur to meet any incoming nationals, the agency said.

## Airlines: Fares rise inevitable

BRUSSELS (R) — Air fares on European airlines seem certain to be forced up by the impact of the Gulf crisis on fuel prices, the Association of European Airlines (AEA) said Friday. "European airlines are entering troubled waters," AEA Secretary-General Karl-Heinz Neumeister said. "Given the events of the last few days a reaction of the airlines on the price side seems unavoidable." An AEA statement said the number of passengers carried by its 21 member airlines surged by 10 per cent in the first half of 1990, but costs were rising twice as fast as revenue even before Iraq invaded Kuwait Aug. 2.

## Arab leaders end summit split over resolutions

12 states vote for deploying troops in S. Arabia ● Deployment resolution endorses presence of U.S. forces in Saudi territory ● Iraq, Palestine and Libya oppose resolutions

● Sudan, Mauritania express reservations ● Jordan, Algeria and Yemen abstain

No change seen in Jordanian position that more time needed for mediation

By Narmeen Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Arab leaders last night were divided over a 12-vote Arab League resolution to deploy Arab forces along with U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia and go along with the United Nations' decision to impose sanctions

against Baghdad. The resolution, sponsored by the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members, secured a total of 12 votes, including the GCC states and Egypt, Syria, Morocco, Somalia, Djibouti and Lebanon. Three countries, Iraq, Libya and Palestine, voted against the resolution while Jordan, Algeria and Yemen abstained. Mauritania

and Sudan expressed reservations and took no position. Tunisia, where the government had to impose a ban on pro-Iraqi demonstrations, was absent. There are 21 members in the Arab League after North and South Yemen merged and became the Republic of Yemen may this year.

In addition to calling for an Arab force to be deployed in Saudi Arabia, the seven-point resolution implicitly endorsed the presence of American soldiers in Saudi territory by urging "support for measures taken by Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states to defend their legitimate rights..." But it also implied that such foreign deployment was contingent of Iraqi military presence in

Kuwait by saying that "these measures should be stopped immediately after the total withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the return of Kuwait's legitimate authority." In addition to condemning Iraq's "aggression against the brotherly State of Kuwait" and rejecting Baghdad's announcement Wednesday of a merger between Iraq and Kuwait "or

any other results arising from the invasion of troops of Kuwait territory," the resolution demanded the return of the deposed Al Sabah family to power by stating that Iraq should immediately withdraw "from Kuwait... and returns it to the state it was in before Aug. 1 (including) the return of its legitimate government which was present before the Iraqi invasion."

The resolution denounced "Iraqi threats to Gulf Arab states and... Iraq's build-up of armed forces on the borders of Saudi Arabia..." According to political analysts familiar with the language of such resolutions, Jordan has maintained its position of calling for more time to deal with the crisis. "Jordan has not changed its position. It still wants to maintain avenue

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## Saddam calls on Arabs to revolt against 'oil emirs'

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Friday called on Arabs to sweep from power the "emirs of oil" and take back the Muslim holy shrines in Saudi Arabia. He called for holy war against the United States.

In a statement read by a spokesman from Baghdad Radio, Saddam also called on Egyptians to bar Western military fleets from using the Suez Canal. He appealed to the Gulf emirates to stop American warships, without specifying how.

"The American forces came and Saudi Arabia opened its doors to it under the false pretext that the Iraqi army will move towards them," the spokesman said.

"It means there are plans for aggressive intentions. The joint policy with the foreigner has become exposed."

"So they are not only defying

the Arab and Islamic nations and ... but are challenging God the day they put Mecca and the tomb of Muhammad under the grip of the foreigners."

Addressing Arab everywhere, he called for the overthrow of the Saudi royal family.

"Make it clear to your rulers, the emirs of oil, as they serve the foreigners; tell the traitors there is no place for them on Arab soil after they humiliated Arab honour and dignity," he said. On the holy shrines at the Saudi cities of Mecca and Medina, Saddam said: "Arabs, Muslims, believers in God wherever you are. This is your day to jump up and defend Mecca, hostage of the Americans."

The invasion, and later massing of Iraqi troops on Saudi Arabia's borders, triggered a buildup of tens of thousands of American

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Two Saudi nationals crossing the Al Ruwished post go through customs inspection (Photo by Yousef Al Alam)

## Iraqi border post remains closed for most Westerners

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Western embassies in Amman were trying Friday to obtain detailed information on Iraqi restrictions on foreigners leaving its territory, which Baghdad says now includes the state of Kuwait after it announced the merger of the two countries earlier this week.

Amid growing fears that the situation could develop into an Iraqi-American stalemate if thousands of Europeans and Americans remained stranded in Iraq, thus restricting American military manoeuvrability in the event of a confrontation between Iraqi forces and U.S.

troops deployed in Saudi Arabia, sources quoted by Radio Monte Carlo said the Iraqi authorities had agreed that all nationals of Asian, African, Latin American and Eastern Bloc, including the Soviet Union, as well as accredited diplomats of Western European and North American countries, would be allowed to leave. There was no immediate independent confirmation of the report. Nor was it clear whether the permission applied to all regardless of their status of residence in Iraq or Kuwait.

The Iraqi side of the border with Jordan remained closed for Westerners with residence permits for Kuwait and Iraq

except diplomats. "We are caught by surprise, and the situation is not all clear," said a senior diplomat at a Western embassy in Amman. "We are waiting for clarification from our government but I doubt whether they would have anything for us by this evening," he said. About 300 to 350 Westerners were believed to be waiting at the Iraqi side of the border awaiting permission to cross over, according to another European diplomat. American embassy officials said they had no comment and referred to a statement made in Washington Thursday which said that no American or European holding residence visas for more than 30 days in Iraq or Kuwait would be permitted to leave. Among those not allowed to leave are 38 Americans and 130

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## Gorbachev: Arabs should end crisis

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said Friday that Arab states should resolve the Gulf crisis sparked by Iraq's take-over of Kuwait.

Gorbachev told Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in a message that the Soviet Union was alarmed by developments in the region and was doing everything possible to ease tension. "A very important role can be played in this common cause by the efforts of Arab countries. Perhaps this would even be most preferable," he said.

"In our understanding, the Arab League, as an influential regional organisation which has much experience in settling inter-Arab disputes, must actively take up the challenge caused by the conflict," he said. Gorbachev said in his message, published by the official TASS news agency, that he welcomed an emergency Arab summit in the Egyptian capital of Cairo to discuss the crisis.

"We believe Arab leaders will do the maximum possible in this situation on which depends not only order and stability in the Gulf and relations between Arab states, but also — without exaggeration — the fate of international peace and security," Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, walked out of the summit Friday, leaving lower ranking officials to represent the country. No reason was given for his early departure.

joint action to bring about Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, but it has so far resisted any use of military force outside the auspices of the United Nations. Gorbachev made clear that Moscow, for long Iraq's largest arms supplier, wanted Arab states to settle the conflict quickly without any military involvement by the superpowers.

"A crisis in inter-state relations, unless it is immediately localised and settled, gathers momentum like a stone falling from a rocky cliff," he said.

"We believe that this is how events on the eastern flank of the Arab World are developing." He said there was nothing Iraqi in the Soviet position. Moscow has called for a prompt withdrawal of troops by Iraq and halted arms supplies to its former ally.

"We strived to help Iraq find a way out of the situation it found itself in with minimum losses." The Soviet leader made only a passing reference to the deployment of U.S. troops and combat aircraft in Saudi Arabia. "The crisis has worsened prompting the Saudi Arabian leadership to request the U.S. government to deploy U.S. army and aviation units," he said.

Gorbachev said he would maintain contacts with Mubarak and other Arab leaders "to jointly seek a chance to put out the fire in the Gulf."

Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker discussed the crisis by telephone earlier Friday. A senior Soviet Naval officer also said Moscow was prepared to evacuate its citizens stranded by the crisis in the region. Soviet Foreign Ministry officials issued a statement on Thursday condemning Iraq and accusing Baghdad of aggression.

## Ad says Israel must keep control of W. Bank water

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's government ran a full-page statement in newspapers Friday saying the Jewish state must never surrender control of the water beneath the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"It is difficult to conceive of any political solution consistent with Israel's survival that does not involve complete continued Israeli control of the water and sewerage systems," the advertisement from the ministry of agriculture said.

It said control must cover "the associated infrastructure, including the power supply and road network essential to its operation; maintenance and accessibility."

The ministry is run by Rafael Eitan, chief of the army when Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 and now an ultra-nationalist member of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's rightist cabinet that took office in June. The 1.75 million Palestinians living in the occupied territories have complained for years that the Jewish state is siphoning off their water. The ministry statement, printed in both English and Hebrew-language newspapers,

said Israel would need increasing amounts of water and control was too crucial to leave in Palestinian hands. "Water is an extremely scarce resource in Israel," it said. "In fact, it is in many ways the limiting factor on the country's future development."

The call for permanent control of water in the occupied territories coincides with the arrival of a wave of Soviet Jewish immigration expected to raise Israel's population by half a million in the next three years.

Some 50,000 Soviet Jews arrived in the first half of the year and the Jewish Agency that handles immigration predicted 150,000 would come over the 12 months.

Israel draws most of its fresh water from the basin of the Jordan River and two major aquifers. Water beneath the Gaza Strip is already suffering salinization from overpumping but water under the West Bank is a crucial part of Israel's supply.

The statement contended that Palestinians could not be trusted to either meet future Israeli water needs or to properly manage the resource. "It is important to realise that the claim to continued Israeli

control over Judea and Samaria (the West Bank) is not based on extremist fanaticism or religious mysticism, but on a rational, healthy and reasonable survival instinct," the ministry said.

Eitan has been uncompromising in his belief Israel must keep all land occupied in 1967. Last month he proposed attacking agriculture in the occupied territories to weaken the 32-month-old Palestinian revolt.

His Tsomet party, part of the coalition constituting the most right-wing government in Israeli history, advocates moving Palestinian refugees under Israeli control to other Arab countries.

The agriculture ministry statement reflected Eitan's views, warning that Israel had to control the occupied territories to prevent the return of other Palestinian refugees from past wars. "Such a wave of poverty-stricken humanity would generate an impossible strain on the already over-stretched water supply and inadequate sewerage system, endangering even further Israel's vulnerable and fragile source of life," it said.

Israel is already fully exploiting all its renewable fresh water resources.

## U.S. troop build-up may reach 250,000

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Up to 250,000 U.S. ground troops could be deployed in Saudi Arabia in the face of a continued Iraqi military buildup in Kuwait, according to U.S. Defence Department sources and administration officials Thursday.

The substance of the military's so-called "detailed planning" came as the White House hinted at a possible naval blockade to choke off Iraq's oil exports in the face of its week-old invasion of Kuwait. U.S. Defence Department spokesman Pete Williams told reporters that the U.S. movement of troops continued Thursday and would take "many days" to complete.

Williams declined to specify the force level the United States intends to deploy. However, an administration official, speaking privately, said, "there's a certain minimum force we have to put over there as a deterrent. For now, we're mar-

ching ahead with it." A Defence Department source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the United States was prepared to put "many divisions" in Saudi Arabia.

"We have contingency plans that could result in the insertion of up to 200,000 to 250,000 ground forces before it's all done," said this source, who spoke on condition of anonymity. Such a deployment could take up to 60 days to complete, the sources said.

Both sources said the future deployment of U.S. forces depends upon Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's moves, as well as the response to Washington's call for international support in its quest to oust Iraq from Kuwait territory.

Earlier in the day, the U.S. Defence Department reported that 50,000 combat units were

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## NATO endorses American moves

BRUSSELS (AP) — Some North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) allies said Friday they plan to contribute to an international military force in the Middle East to deter Iraq from further attacks, including fellow member Turkey.

Some NATO members indicated they would participate individually rather than under the alliance flag in the Gulf, which is outside NATO territory.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker addressed a meeting of the alliance's foreign ministers, in which he urged the allies to assemble an international force to deter Iraq from attacking Saudi Arabia and other countries.

The United States and Britain already have committed forces to the international operation. France is sending naval units that will operate side by side with the multinational force.

On Friday, West Germany said it will send ships to the Eastern Mediterranean while Italy, Canada and Belgium said they will make announcements in the next few days.

For its part, Denmark said it will make naval ships available to fill gaps left within the alliance by units that have been assigned to help defend the crisis.

After the NATO meeting, Baker said the allies' actions showed "unmistakable resolve and solidarity" to deter Iraq from attacking Saudi Arabia which has requested the formation of an international force.

He lauded the decisions by Italy, Spain and Portugal to make bases available to the United States to support deployment of U.S. troops which might total as many as 200,000.

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On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to The Throne

ARAB BANK

has the honour to convey to

HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN

its felicitations and most cordial wishes



# Palestinians support Iraq, hit U.S. 'double standard'

## OCCUPIED JERUSALEM

(Agencies) — The leading activist in the occupied territories says Palestinians are angry about U.S. military action in the Gulf and accuse Washington of using a "double standard" with the Arabs.

"Why ask only Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, why not ask Israel to withdraw from the West Bank," Baghdad-born Faisal Hussein said in an interview.

Hussein's comments underscore the wave of sympathy for Iraqi President Saddam Hussein among the 1.7 million Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Only a few expressed fears of being hurt if Iraq made good on threats to attack Israel with chemical weapons.

Many Palestinians hail Saddam as a hero for flexing his muscles against the world's superpowers at a time when they are fighting a seemingly hopeless battle against Israeli rule.

In the 32-month uprising, 727 Palestinians were killed by Israeli soldiers and civilians, and another 246 were slain as suspected collaborators by fellow Arabs. Forty-seven Israelis also have been slain.

"Israelis are behaving like thugs in this area, and so now Saddam is telling them 'you are not the only ones who can control things,'" said Ahmad Abu Salom, 39, a Palestinian actor in Jerusalem.

A local Palestinian faction sympathetic to Syria, called the Popular Struggle Front and headed by Jerusalemite Samir Ghosheh, published a leaflet Thursday comparing Saddam's actions to their protests against Israel.

"The Arab masses and the children of the stones are now hoping to see victory through you," said the leaflet. "We express full support and solidarity

with Iraq in its revolutionary steps."

Hussein, 50, said Palestinian support for Iraq was largely a sign of frustration.

The United States has failed to exert effective pressure to prevent Israeli heavy-handed policies against Palestinians, but came swiftly to the defence of oil-rich Kuwait, he noted.

"Okay, the United States sends forces to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. Very good. You are the police in the area. So why not do the same thing with Israel?" said Hussein.

"So what you are seeing is a reaction of anger at the United States," he added.

"It is not that the Palestinians support the regime in Iraq or believe in Saddam Hussein's ideology, but because they believe there is a double standard in the area," Hussein said.

Hussein spent about a year of the uprising in jail without trial on allegations of activism. Since his release in 1989 he has emerged as a popular leader and has been branded as a possible peace negotiator.

His father, Abdul Kader Hussein, was a Palestinian war hero who was killed leading fighters against the emerging state of Israel in April 1948.

Hussein said he felt the Gulf crisis "must be solved without letting foreign forces interfere."

An opinion survey of Israeli Arab citizens in Galilee also indicated strong support for Iraq.

The poll, in which 208 people were questioned by telephone, showed 62 per cent supported Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and 69 per cent considered Saddam a national hero. Fifteen per cent felt he was mad and irrational.

Pro-Iraqi and anti-American sentiments were also prominent in editorials run by Palestinian-

owned newspapers published in Arab Jerusalem.

"It would be better for the Saudis to seek the opinions of the sages before seeking help from enemies," wrote the Al Nahar daily.

"The language of escalation by the United States means dragging the entire region into a brutal war," wrote the Al Quds newspaper.

But some Palestinians also expressed concern that Iraqi missiles fired at Israel could hit the occupied territories. The population centres of the West Bank and Gaza Strip are within a few kilometres of Israeli territory.

Al Quds urged restraint by all parties, warning that anyone could be victim of "weapons of modern technology."

"The road of diplomacy is still not exhausted. We are hoping the world will choose it," it added.

**Arafat and crisis**

Gulf Palestinians disagree over whether Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was right to sympathise with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait but many Gulf Arab nationals are angry, accusing him of ingratitude for their financial help.

"He is ungrateful... He gets money from Iraq but most of his funds come from the Gulf states," said a United Arab Emirates government official in one of a series of Reuters interviews.

While most Arab states have condemned Iraq's invasion on Aug. 2, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Arafat has avoided doing so.

Kuwait is home to about 350,000 Palestinians, almost half the Gulf-based Palestinian population, and was the biggest donor to PLO funds after Saudi Arabia.

# U.S. 'reassures' Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli newspaper reported Friday that the United States had vowed to launch a full military strike against Iraq if that country attacked Israel.

The U.S. assurance was part of a message sent by U.S. Defence Secretary Richard Cheney to his Israeli counterpart, Moshe Arens, the mass-circulation Hadashot daily said in an unattributed report.

Cheney reportedly told Arens that an Iraqi attack on Israel would be seen as direct aggression against the United States, and that Washington would respond with a full military strike.

Defence ministry spokesman Dan Naveh did not return several telephone messages Friday.

U.S. embassy spokesman Don Coffman would not refer to specifics, saying only that "U.S. support for Israel is well known."

On Wednesday, Iraq said it would attack Israel if the Americans launched a military strike in the Gulf.

In another development, Israeli Foreign Minister David

Levy said Friday the Gulf crisis has led the Americans to revise their assessment of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as the key source of instability in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's right-wing government has long argued that Israel cannot make peace with the Palestinians unless it also negotiates a settlement with its Arab neighbours.

"This justified Israeli claim is being accepted now by the United States," Levy said. "The secretary cited in his letter to me that there cannot be peace without peace with the Arab countries. This is progress."

Some Israeli liberals see this position as a pretext to get out of talks with the Palestinians, because the chance for peace negotiations with Arab governments is remote.

Until recently, Israel has been under great pressure from Baker to open negotiations with a Palestinian delegation from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Shamir's government has re-

fused, balking at the proposed inclusion of Palestinian residents of Arab Jerusalem.

The current Gulf crisis has relegated the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to the back burner, but opposition leader Shimon Peres said it was a mistake to delay negotiations any longer.

"This great joy that the issue of the Palestinians has been postponed for a few months, doesn't seem appropriate," said Peres, leader of the Labour Party.

Peres said now was the time to open negotiations with the Palestinians since, he contended, they were rapidly following their support for Iraq.

Levy and Defence Minister Moshe Arens reassured the public that Israel could deter any Iraqi attack and denied it had any role to play in U.S. military pressure against the Arab state.

"I believe there is some sort of fantasy here," Levy told Israeli radio when pressed to explain Israel's low profile in the U.S. campaign.

# Iran confirms indirect contacts with U.S.

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iran confirmed Friday it had held contacts about the Gulf crisis with a diplomat representing Washington's interests in Tehran.

But it denied what it said was a U.S. State Department report of an exchange of messages between the two governments.

A Foreign Ministry official in Tehran said the Swiss ambassador, who represents U.S. interests, "had offered certain viewpoints in relation to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait."

The official, quoted by the Iranian news agency IRNA said the Foreign Ministry restated its position. But he emphasised that no messages had been exchanged between Tehran and Washington in the past few days.

Iran, at war with Iraq from 1980-88, has fiercely criticised the invasion and demanded no change to Kuwait's borders. But it also opposes any superpower deployment in the region.

The United States is rushing troops, ships and aircraft to the region ostensibly to protect Saudi Arabia from any Iraqi attack.

Officials travelling with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker suggested Thursday that Syria and Iran might make unspecified military moves to help deter Baghdad.

"Keep an eye on what Syria and Iran do in terms of deployment," one official advised without elaboration.

At Tehran's mass Friday prayers, top judge Ayatollah Mohammad Yazdi said outside intervention could not resolve the Gulf crisis.

"The problem should be solved by the governments of the region. Iraq must quickly recall its forces and submit to international regulations," he said.

Yazdi, in a sermon broadcast on Tehran Radio, said Baghdad's seizure of Kuwait had "damaged trust" in Iran-Iraq peace talks but the negotiations should continue.

A State Department spokesman said Wednesday that Washington was seeking help from Iran and Syria, two countries the United States has previously denounced for encouraging "terrorism," in forcing an Iraqi withdrawal.

He said messages had been exchanged with the Iranian government.

The administration of President Hashemi Rafsanjani, which is known to favour good ties with the West and the United States, is locked in a power struggle with hardliners for whom anti-American sentiment is a cornerstone of the 1979 Islamic revolution.

# Iraq will not allow most foreigners to leave, U.S. says

By Alan Elsner  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States said Thursday Iraq had made it clear it would not allow the vast majority of foreigners within its borders to leave.

In what appeared to be an ominous turn in a growing crisis, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said official Iraqi explanations of the status of foreigners had become more precisely stated within the past 24 hours.

"Some of the statements and the kind of breakdowns and the explanations that we're getting on various kinds of people are more precise and more defined at this point," Boucher said.

"The position of the government of Iraq continues to be that diplomats may leave but that private foreigners are not able to do so," he said.

It was the first time Iraq had specified it intended to hold the foreigners within its borders.

The United States has studiously avoided describing the detainees as "hostages" so as not to inflame the situation. Boucher described 38 Americans being held under armed guard at Baghdad's Rashid Hotel as being "sequestered."

But across the United States, yellow ribbons were being tied to trees in the home towns of detainees, reminiscent of the 1979-81 Iranian hostage crisis when Iran held 52 U.S. diplomats for

444 days in the Tehran embassy.

In a number of meetings with Iraqi officials, Boucher said it appeared foreigners in Iraq had been classified by the authorities in four categories:

— 38 Americans being held at Baghdad's Rashid Hotel and 130 other foreigners at other hotels who were under armed guard and unable to leave hotel grounds.

Other foreigners who had been resident in Iraq for 30 days or more. They required exit visas to leave and Iraqi authorities were not issuing any.

— People in Iraq on visitors' visas who did not require exit visas. Some of these had succeeded in leaving the country.

— Diplomats and dependents the Iraqi authorities said could leave after a seven-day waiting period to process travel permits. But when 10 U.S. embassy dependents tried to cross the Jordanian border Thursday, they were turned back even though they had the necessary permits.

They returned empty to Jordan's Ruweished border post, 70 kilometres from the actual frontier, after Iraqi authorities told them no foreigners were being allowed to leave Iraq.

Hundreds of Arab nationals and few non-Western foreigners continued to arrive at Ruweished.

Boucher said there were 580 Americans in Baghdad and some 3,000 in Kuwait who were apparently unable to leave. Most of the 38 at the Rashid Hotel were rounded up in Kuwait and bused to Baghdad. They included passengers of a British Airways plane which was refuelling in Kuwait when the invasion happened.

"The kind of explanations we get are that it's related to the fact that they were sensitive areas in Kuwait before they came out," Boucher said.

He said U.S. diplomats had joined with those of other countries in a representation to the Iraqi Foreign Ministry. U.S. diplomats had separately seen an Iraqi vice foreign minister.

Iraq had assured the United States foreigners would not be harmed and Boucher said Americans had not been subject to harassment.

Iraq's Ambassador in Washington Mohamed Al Mashat was called to the State Department Thursday to hear yet another protest about the situation. He refused to speak to reporters on his way out.

# Sheikh Sabah, in heated debate with Aziz, collapses

CAIRO (AP) — The foreign minister in the deposed Kuwaiti government collapsed Friday as he argued with Iraqi officials over their army's invasion of his country.

The nature of Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber's sudden illness, which occurred during an emergency Arab League summit, was unclear. But conference sources said the attack, and the early departure from the summit of the ousted emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, threw the Kuwaiti delegation into disarray.

President Hosni Mubarak called the summit to consider an Arab League response to the takeover by one of its members, Iraq, of another, Kuwait.

Foreign ministers of the 20 Arab League countries at the summit were discussing a draft resolution to be presented to their chiefs of staff when the 60-year-old foreign minister was stricken.

A conference source said Iraq Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz strongly dissented from the draft's provisions critical of Iraq and vowed not to budge on Baghdad's positions.

During a shouting match with

the Iraqis, the source said, Sheikh Sabah collapsed and was taken to his nearby hotel. Doctors were summoned.

The Middle East News Agency said that he later felt better and returned to the meeting.

The deposed emir left Cairo before the draft was handed up for discussion by the chiefs of state and heads of delegation.

His early departure prompted some reports that he had walked out of the conference. But the sources, who refused to be quoted by name, flatly denied that.

"His departure was not a walk-out, but the emir wanted to spare himself the embarrassment of an expected Iraqi diatribe against him during discussions over the draft," one source said.

Sheikh Jaber looked extremely fatigued when he arrived for the summit on Thursday. He wept as the Kuwaiti national anthem was played.

A pool reporter who saw him before Mubarak opened the summit on Friday said the Kuwaiti seemed dejected and looked haggard. "He looked terribly depressed and appeared as though he was near collapse," the reporter said.

# Iraq-Kuwait merger 'eternal, irreversible'

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Following are excerpts from the speech of Iraq's United Nations ambassador at Thursday's U.N. Security Council meeting after the vote to declare Kuwait's merger with Iraq null and void. He spoke in Arabic. Translation is unofficial.

Ambassador Abdul Amir A. Al Anbari: Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones, especially into their neighbour's homes. The United States of America 45 years ago dropped the atomic bomb on two Japanese cities, killing innocent people in the course of that operation.

Some weeks ago this august council met Geneva to debate the protection of women and children in occupied Arab territories resulting from Israel's action. The American delegation, however, didn't hesitate to exercise its veto to prevent the adoption of that resolution. They are not the only ones because there are other delegations as well who in the past dealt with Security Council resolutions without giving due to international legitimacy...

My government officially stated that it would undertake the withdrawal of Kuwaiti forces August 5 this year and that withdrawal has begun. Nevertheless some international circles did not want to deal with this peaceful operation and therefore serious

pressure was placed on the international community. There was diplomatic pressure, threats against my country and those actions made it impossible to carry out that withdrawal.

Mr. President, the allegations whereby Iraq is seizing a brotherly Arab country are without foundations, whatsoever. Iraq at a very high level has denied those allegations and has repeated that it respected the territorial integrity of all Arab states, including the brotherly country of Saudi Arabia. Nevertheless, military intervention in the region is the factor for instability there. When the security council adopted its Resolution 661 (on sanctions) members were saying that the imposition of economic measures should not be a pretext for unilateral military measures on the part of a foreign state with regard to this issue. Nonetheless a member of the Security Council trampled on that resolution and did undertake military measures, unilateral ones, and they are the factor for instability in the region at this time.

Mr. President, the Revolutionary Council in Iraq, which is the supreme authority of our country, adopted an important resolution...the Iraqi Revolutionary Council stated that the former colonisers did not leave our region without undertaking tasks. The Arab

Nation in the past was one, indivisible. After independence gained by the Arab states numerous countries in the region were the result of cutting up the geography of that particular region by the colonisers. The colonisers redrew the geopolitical map of the region so as to weaken the Arab states, thus splintering, and indeed did split, the Arab Nation had made it hard for them to speak in a unified voice. The colonisers succeeded in that undertaking. They transformed the Arab Nation into 22 Arab states or countries...

There was a part of that area dear to Iraq, namely Kuwait, which was thus separate from it. And it also was the area of strategic access for our country. The colonisers did not hesitate to do in Iraq what they did in other countries of the region. And that is why the Iraqi Revolutionary Council decided to restore to our country that portion taken away from it. And so it made an eternal unity, an indestructible unity of our country. And that has the same value today. We believe this in Iraq and we now have a territorial community which has emerged from that.

In conclusion my government reaffirms that the unity between Iraq and Kuwait in as indestructible one. It is eternal and irreversible.

# Half million foreigners caught in Gulf crisis

LONDON (Agencies) — Hundreds of thousands of foreigners, from rich Western executives to Filipina maids, are stuck in Kuwait and Iraq as potential pawns in the Gulf crisis.

Sixty per cent of Kuwait's two million residents are non-Kuwaiti, predominantly Asians and Arabs employed mainly as labourers or in services.

Lebanese, Bangladeshis and Indians alone account for about 300,000, according to government figures compiled by Reuters. There are also large numbers of Jordanians, Palestinians, Pakistanis and Filipinos.

A relatively small number of Americans and Europeans from both East and West are unable to get out.

Those in Kuwait include 1,000

Poles and 360 Bulgarians. The United States and Britain each have 3,000 nationals, working mainly as petroleum engineers and executives. Thailand has 7,000 workers in the emirate.

Poland, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union have more than 5,000 citizens in Iraq working as technicians and military advisers.

Britain is watching the fate of 2,000 citizens in Iraq and the United States is trying to account for 580 Americans there.

West Germany has to look after about 900 citizens in Kuwait and Iraq. France has some 400 in the two countries, Ireland 350, Sweden 160, Spain more than 200, and Italy about 500.

**Steady exodus**

Many foreigners in the Gulf

region, a third of the population of 18 million, are sending their families away but sitting tight themselves as tension builds.

They face a dilemma: If they leave, they risk never regaining the lucrative jobs for which they left their homes. If they remain, they may come to regret it.

"Our daughter was more important. I have sent Kokila home this morning," said George Jacobs of his Indian wife reporter, with their daughter.

In Dubai in the southern Gulf, contingency plans for employees have been drawn up this week, according to top executives of those companies who did not want to be named.

There was more panic, understandably, among the foreign communities in the Eastern Pro-

vince of Saudi Arabia, especially after U.S. airborne troop deployments were announced.

The Gulf-side part of the kingdom is where the American forces are landing, albeit in the northernmost desert corner of the province. The northern edge of the province is Khafji, where massed Saudi and American troops face the Iraqis.

Many fear not so much gun and missile fire, but the chemical weapons — including World War I-style mustard gas — reportedly readied by Iraq for the confrontation.

Dhahran, sister city to Al Khobar and Dammam, is the oil centre of the kingdom and houses the Saudi Arabian Oil Co. complex. The company has 38,000 employees. Of the 26,000 to

28,000 Americans in Saudi Arabia, the Eastern Province has about 20,000.

News that U.S. embassies were advising Americans to leave or that American, British and other Europeans were evacuating their families to safer places enhanced the tension.

Panic buying of dollars started. Banks reported heavy withdrawals of cash and large-scale transfers abroad.

Hundreds of people line up at the immigration office in Dammam and Al Khobar to get exit and re-entry visas to leave the kingdom. Saudi law stipulates that a foreigner who works in the kingdom has to have an exit and re-entry visa to travel and later return.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**

15:30 ..... Koran

15:45 ..... Programme review

16:45 ..... Children programme

17:30 ..... Educational programme

18:00 ..... News Summary

18:10 ..... Local programme

19:30 ..... Programme review

20:30 ..... News in Arabic

20:30 ..... Arabic series

21:30 ..... Programme review

21:30 ..... Local programme

23:00 ..... News in Arabic

23:10 ..... Arabic play

**PROGRAMME TWO**

17:45 ..... Le Monde Est a Vous

17:45 ..... News in French

19:15 ..... Documentary

19:30 ..... News in Hebrew

20:30 ..... News in Arabic

20:30 ..... Joint Account

21:30 ..... Encounter

21:30 ..... Classic Music

22:00 ..... News in English

22:20 ..... Feature film: "Wacky Taxi"

**PRAYER TIMES**

04:26 ..... Fajr

05:52 ..... (Sunrise) Duha

12:41 ..... Dhuhr

16:21 ..... 'Asr

19:59 ..... Maghrib

20:35 ..... 'Isha

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifflish, Tel. 810740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637785

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terminata Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541

Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771531

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 771531

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751

Armenian International Church Tel. 685326

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 813817, 654932

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather will prevail and winds will be northerly to moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### AMMAN

Dr. Anwar Muna Al Haj ..... 771020

Dr. Abdul Hadi Tayyan ..... 620115

First pharmacy ..... 661912

Ferdows pharmacy ..... 778336

Al Aqsa pharmacy ..... 637055

Natroukh pharmacy ..... 626772

Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730

Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945

Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660

### IRBID

Dr. Mahmoud Khalil ..... (—)

Al Shama pharmacy ..... (985238)

### EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111

Civil Defence Emergency ..... 63041

Rescue Police ..... 152, 621111, 637777

Fire Brigade ..... 891228

Blood Bank ..... 775121

Highway Police ..... 843402

Traffic Police ..... 696390

Public Security Department ..... 63021

Hotel Complaints ..... 602800

Price Complaints ..... 661176

Water and Sewerage ..... 897467

Complaints ..... 787111

Arman Municipality ..... 121

Overseas Calls ..... 010230

Central Amman Telephone ..... 623101

Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 661101

Jordan Television ..... 773111

Radio Jordan ..... 774111

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

**NIGHT DUTY**

AMMAN:

Dr. Anwar Muna Al Haj ..... 771020

Dr. Abdul Hadi Tayyan ..... 620115

First pharmacy ..... 661912

Ferdows pharmacy ..... 778336

Al Aqsa pharmacy ..... 637055

Natroukh pharmacy ..... 626772

Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730

Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945

Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660

### HOSPITALS

AMMAN:

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32

Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644281/6

Akshel Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642441/2

Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642362

Madineh, J. Amman ..... 636140

Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171/4

Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131

University Hospital ..... 845845

Al-Musharraf Hospital ..... 667227/9

The Islamic, Abdali ..... 666127/7

Al-Abli, Abdali ..... 664164/6

Indian, Al-Musharraf ..... 777101/3

Al-Bashir, J. Amn ..... 773111/26

Azzy, Marja ..... 816111/5

Queen Alia Hospital ..... 602240/50

Amal Hospital ..... 674155

IRBID:

Zarqa Govt. Hospital ..... (09)983323

Zarqa General Hospital ..... (09)991071

Ibn Sina Hospital ..... (09)997362

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

**ARRIVALS**

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)

10:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)

10:30 ..... Aqaba (RJ)

10:30 ..... Dhahran (RJ)

10:30 ..... New Delhi (RJ)

10:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)

IRBID:

Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02)275555

Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)272775

Ibn Al Nafies Hospital ..... (02)247100

AQABA:

Princess Faya Hospital ..... (03)341111

### DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:00 ..... Aqaba (RJ)

11:40 ..... Tripoli (RJ)

12:00 ..... Vienna, Frankfurt (RJ)

12:15 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)

12:45 ..... Madrid (RJ)

13:00 ..... London (RJ)

13:15 ..... Rome, Paris (RJ)

13:45 ..... Geneva, Brussels (RJ)

20:45 ..... Bahrain (RJ)

21:10 ..... Jeddah (RJ)

21:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)

21:45 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

22:00 ..... Doha (RJ)

**Other Flights (Terminal 2)**

13:20 ..... Cairo (MS)

13:25 ..... Riyadh (SU)

14:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)

14:35 ..... Rome (AZ)

17:30 ..... Dubai, Damascus (EK)

21:40 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF)

### MARKET PRICES

Upset/lowest price in Jds per kg.

Apples ..... 550 / 300

Apricots ..... 600 / 300

Bananas ..... 500 / 450

Bananas (Mukammal) ..... 450 / 400

Beans ..... 350 / 280

Cabbage ..... 130 / 90

Carrots ..... 220 / 200

Cauliflowers ..... 240 / 200

Corn ..... 180 / 120

Cucumbers (large) ..... 120 / 80

Cucumbers (small) ..... 230 / 280

Eggplants ..... 180 / 140

Figs ..... 600 / 500

Grapefruit ..... 800 / 700

Grapes ..... 280 / 240

Lemon (green) ..... 350 / 300

Lemon (yellow) ..... 450 / 400

Melons ..... 100 / 60

Melons (large) ..... 30 / 60

Melons (small) ..... 180 / 120

Onion (dry) ..... 220 / 180

Oranges ..... 420 / 380

Okra ..... 420 / 380

Peaches ..... 250 / 200

Pears ..... 800 / 700

Pepper (hot) ..... 220 / 180

Pepper (sweet) ..... 160 / 140

Potatoes ..... 350 / 280

Raspberries ..... 300 / 250

Sage ..... 300 / 250

Sweet melons ..... 220 / 180

Tomatoes ..... 150 / 100

Watermelon ..... 120 / 80



## Jordanians express support for Iraq, anger over foreign intervention in area

By Mariam M. Shalabi  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanians on Friday continued to express anger over American and foreign intervention in the Middle East with thousands of people gathered at a local mosque, chanting anti-American slogans and burning U.S., British and Israeli flags amid calls for holy war against those who trespass on or attack Arab and Islamic lands.

Between eight and ten thousand people gathered in and around the University of Jordan Mosque after Friday prayers to take part in a political rally, organized by the local leadership of the Muslim Brotherhood movement to condemn American and foreign intervention in the region. Although organized by the Brotherhood, people with different political persuasions and groups took part in the rally.

The Friday prayers were marked by political speeches condemning America, Zionism and those who promote their interests in the region. The banners outside the mosque condemned "the agents who have allowed America and the Zionists in the holy lands."

"Death to treacherous leaders," shouted the crowd, as one of the speakers asked from the podium: "Is America going to protect the holy shrines of Islam?"

Mohammad Abdul Rahman Khalifeh, the leader of the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan as well as two Brotherhood deputies Mohammed Qatib Azaideh and Mohammed Abu Faris addressed the rally.

While the rally was held to condemn foreign intervention and "the agents of America and Zionism" in the area, some participants took the opportunity to voice support for Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein.



Scene from Friday's demonstration held at the University of Jordan's Mosque (Photo by Yousef Al 'Alam)

sein and his take-over of Kuwait.

Speakers addressing the rally were frequently interrupted by groups in the crowd that chanted pro-Saddam slogans and held up enlarged photographs of the Iraqi leader.

"May God be with Saddam," and "may God give Saddam strength," chanted the group.

They were quickly quieted down by Brotherhood and official security forces which attempted to keep the crowd orderly.

Public Security officials diverted traffic from the University of Jordan bridge in an apparent attempt to avoid further congestion along the University road which was lined with cars on both sides.

Brotherhood members and supporters were more opposed to the U.S. deployment of forces in Saudi Arabia than enthusiastic in their support for the Iraqi leader. "We are here to condemn foreign interference and intervention in internal Arab and Islamic affairs. We are not here to voice support for Saddam Hussein," said Yousef Khasawneh, a Muslim Brotherhood deputy in Parliament who was attending the rally.

Although the Muslim Brotherhood has historically been very supportive of the Saudi Arabian government, Khasawneh and the Brotherhood members who held the podium were openly critical of the recent decision by the government in Riyadh to allow American troops to enter Saudi territory.

In an emotional speech which created an atmosphere of frenzy both inside and outside the mosque, Khalifeh asked: "Is America interested in protecting the holy places of Islam or is it there (in Saudi Arabia) to protect its oil interests?"

The crowds answered by chanting: "Death to the traitors of Islam."

Khasawneh, a deputy from Irbid, went as far as accusing the Saudi government of fearing an "uprising" from its own people.

"The Saudi royal family has allowed the American soldiers into the holiest land of Islam to protect itself from the will of its people and the Muslims in the world. They have realized that we all know now that they have sold Mecca and Medina to the Americans and the Zionists," Khasawneh told the Jordan Times, as a crowd gathered to listen.

During their speeches, Khalifeh, Azaideh and Abu Faris frequently spoke about past conflicts between the west and the Muslim world.

"Do you remember the pope who told the Europeans to put aside their differences to seek out the milk and honey in the Near East? Well today the West is here to seek out oil and suppress our people," Khalifeh told the crowd.

During the rally marked Brotherhood youths stepped on and then burned the American, British and Israeli flags on the roof of the mosque.

As the Israeli flag burned enthusiasm heightened and the crowd began chanting in a frenzy "with our soul and blood we redeem you oh Saddam." Soon a larger crowd replaced the name "Saddam" with "Islam."

In another development, a public rally for supporting Iraq was held in Maan Friday. Several representatives of public sectors in Maan delivered speeches in which they expressed support for Iraq's leadership and people.

They expressed their rejection of any foreign intervention in Arab affairs. Speakers at the rally called the Arab leaders to contain the crisis and find the proper solution for it within the Arab context.

## Jordan celebrates 38th anniversary of King Hussein's accession to throne

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Saturday celebrates the 38th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne.

On Aug. 11, 1952, the then 12 year old Prince became King of Jordan, continuing the march of the Great Arab Revolt against backwardness, colonialism and ignorance.

In celebrating the anniversary, Jordanians take pride in the comprehensive development which covered all aspects of life and which placed Jordan in the forefront of the region's countries.

The great and intensive efforts made by King Hussein to contain the financial and economic crisis which the country has passed through give confidence in the strength of the Jordanian economy.

The principles King Hussein has delineated for the government's performance are a translation of the approach which can really fulfill the people's aspirations restoring the economical balance and modernising the administrative apparatus, enhancing bases of social justice and fighting corruption.

The King has also been keen on safeguarding democracy and has therefore encouraged dialogue between the citizens and officials and restored parliamentary life.

The King has also formed a special commission to draft a



national charter, based on the Jordanian constitution and the principles of the Great Arab Revolt.

The anniversary finds King Hussein deeply involved in efforts to promote the Palestinian cause and to support the Palestinian uprising.

At pan-Arab level, the King has succeeded in achieving agreement and consensus among Arab

leaders, and has done every possible effort to fulfill the aspirations of the Arab Nation in providing a bright future for the Arab citizen.

He contributed effectively to the formation of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), which groups Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and Yemen.

His historic decision to sever legal and administrative relations

with the occupied West Bank gave a new impetus to the Palestinian uprising which Jordan has fully supported at all levels.

The decision constituted a turning point in the history of Arab Israeli conflict, because it implied that the United States and Israel should deal directly with the Palestinian people in search for a solution to their problem.

The King has also supported Iraq in its eight-year war with Iran and is now making every possible effort at both national and pan-Arab level to defuse the current tension between Iraq and Kuwait and to prevent the internationalisation of the inter-Arab dispute.

On the occasion, King Hussein received several congratulatory cables from senior government officials. The cables, expressed congratulations on the occasion, recalling some of the King's pan-Arab stands and his untiring efforts to achieve the welfare and the interest of the whole Arab Nation.

The cables were sent by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Chief Islamic Justice, Amman mayor, Army chief of staff, director of the Public Security, Civil Defence and General Intelligence Departments.

## Youth forum praises King

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Youth Forum (AYF) Friday voiced appreciation of His Majesty King Hussein and praised the sincere and dedicated efforts he has been making to safeguard Arab unity and solidarity.

In a statement issued Friday, the AYF hailed King Hussein's adherence to the constant Arab principles in dealing with the Arab cause.

The forum recalled the dangers which have faced the whole Arab Nation throughout its long history and the sacrifices made by the Arab nobles, headed by the King's forefathers of Bani Hashem, who defended the Arab identity and contributed to enhancing the meanings of freedom, independence and sovereignty of the Arab homeland.

The statement called on the Arab leaders to address the situation in the Arab Gulf and to find a pan-Arab solution to it, thus safeguarding Arab dignity and preventing any foreign interference in the Arab affairs.

The statement reminded the Arab leaders that their decisive decisions would shape the future of the Arab Nation and its history.

"The Arab generations will pause for a while before each line, to see for themselves who contributed to their welfare and happiness or misery, before pronouncing their final say about any Arab leader," the statement said.

The forum expressed hope that Arab leaders would be able to find a historical solution to the Arab Gulf crisis.

The statement reminded Arab leaders that Israel was waiting for such an opportunity to implement its hostile and expansionist plans.

The statement appealed to Arab and Muslim nations to be extremely careful about the plots and conspiracies hatched against them and called on them to rally their forces to foil all such plots.

preventing any foreign interference in the Arab affairs.

The statement reminded the Arab leaders that their decisive decisions would shape the future of the Arab Nation and its history.

"The Arab generations will pause for a while before each line, to see for themselves who contributed to their welfare and happiness or misery, before pronouncing their final say about any Arab leader," the statement said.

### HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Ministry issues book on martyrs

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Culture is publishing a book documenting the lives and work of Jordanian martyrs in Palestine. The book will feature details of martyrs who fell in the fight against the Zionist invasion since the beginning of the 20th century until 1967, a ministry official said. He said the book contains valuable information about battles that took place in Palestine.

#### Zarqa voices support for King

ZARQA (Petra) — Representatives of public and private organizations, professional unions and other dignitaries in the Zarqa Governorate have voiced their total support for His Majesty King Hussein for his attempts to prevent foreign domination on Arab lands. In interviews with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the representatives pledged continued allegiance to the King and backing for his efforts to resolve inter Arab differences through Arab mediation.

#### Hotels offer discount to Kuwaitis

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Tourism Monday issued a decision asking all classified hotels in Jordan to give a 50 per cent discount for all Kuwaiti citizens. The decision, which comes in implementation of Prime Minister Mudar Badran's directives to present all possible facilities to Kuwaitis in the Kingdom will be effective as of Friday, Aug. 10.

#### Jordan to take part in Damascus fair

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordan will take part in Damascus International fair which will be held on Aug. 28. Taking part, in addition to Jordan, will be nine Arab countries, including Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Palestine, Oman and Tunisia.

#### Egyptian cameraman injured at rally

AMMAN (R) — An Egyptian cameraman working for VIS-NEWS, the international television news agency, was attacked while filming a Muslim fundamentalist rally in Amman on Friday, colleagues said. They said people in the crowd heard Mohammed Fahmi, 41, speaking to his soundman in an Egyptian accent and began insulting him and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. One man pushed Fahmi's camera into his eye causing internal injuries. Fahmi could still see through the eye but had double vision. Colleagues said they hoped to fly him back to Cairo for treatment later on Friday. The Muslim Brotherhood rally took place after noon prayers at Jordan University Mosque to protest the U.S. intervention in the Gulf following Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Mubarak opened an Arab summit in Cairo on Friday with a plea for an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, saying Arabs had a choice between solving the issue themselves or foreign intervention over which they would have no control.

## Children's camp - chance to make friends, learn new things

By Joannina Halasa  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A bright smile lit up the face of eight-year-old Khaled Zoon when asked whether he was happy to be away from home for three weeks at a summer camp. "Of course, I am," he said. "The camp gives us the chance to meet good friends and we can play and also learn new things."

Khaled was among the 480 children who attended a summer camp organized by the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) with help from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

The summer camp, an annual event since 1973, brings together children from the 12 Palestinian refugee camps in

Jordan and creates "a totally different atmosphere, an air of cordiality and togetherness and, above all, a sense of belonging, according to camp officials.

The children, all orphans (priority given to those who have lost their father), are drawn into a three-week programme full of activities aimed at "building their personalities," according to Alexander Ghamash, representative of the world alliance of the YMCA.

This year's camp was held between July 8 and Aug. 3 and the 480 children attending it "graduated" Friday and received certificates from Dr. Raouf Abu Jaber, head of the YMCA in Jordan.

"This is a pioneering project," Abu Jaber told the Jordan Times. "I hope there would be more encouragement

to this kind of activities which aim at helping some of the most deprived in the society."

According to Ali Abbas, director of the camp, the children are selected from students in the age group of seven to 13 from various UNRWA schools in Jordan. "Of course, there are hundreds of other children in the camps who want to come," he said. "But because of our limitations we can take only up to 500."

Each participant is taken in for a maximum of five camps and "most of them later want to become 'volunteers and counsellors at the camp," he told the Jordan Times.

"I would like to be a volunteer for the camp when I grow up," said Ali Mousleh, 13. "It is very nice. I am very happy here with some new friends and there are a lot of opportunities to learn."

One remarkable feature of the participants in the camp is that most of them are doing very well in school. Among some of the children Khaled, who goes to an UNRWA school in Beqaa camp, has an average grade of 93 per cent, Kifays has 88 per cent, and Naha has 85 per cent.

Huda Yousef, a polio victim with an ever-present dazzling smile, said she was not doing very well in school with only 75 per cent. But, she hastened to add, "this camp is a new experience to me. Everyone is so nice and helpful." "I like the handicrafts classes and I did and learnt so many new things," she said.

Huda was among 19 disabled children who attended this year's camp — for the first time since 1973. The Jordan Times talked to at least five such children, four of them

with disability of speech but communicating through a sign-language teacher. All of them said they were "unhappy" at the camp since "it is so different from home." The teacher explained that it was the first time any one of them had been away from their homes, where they get "special treatment" from the family. But all of them were unanimous that the camp had provided them with new friends.

"For three weeks, they are in a different world," explained Ghamash. "Some of them might be getting some of the things the camps offer for the first time in their life," he said. "There are activities to suit almost everyone, in addition to outings to amusement parks and other sites."

The camp, which cost about JD 15,000 this year, was held at the UNRWA's Vocational

Training Centre at Naur. The bulk of the contribution came in the form of donations from the YMCA and individuals and commercial organisations in addition to facilities offered by UNRWA and other United Nations agencies.

Attending the camp is not the end of the story for participants. They also attend weekly follow-up programmes at their respective centres. According to Ghamash, these programmes are designed to nurture the abilities of the children in all fields.

"Here they learn self-reliance, discipline, leadership requirements, comradeship and a sense of identity," he said. "In the follow-up programme these abilities are developed with a view to making them capable of contributing positively to the society."

## Potash sales register a 6% increase in 1990

KARAK (J.T.) — The Arab Potash Company (APC) sold 732,702 tonnes of potash mainly to countries in South-East Asia during the first six months of 1990, registering a six per cent increase over the same period of last year and 39 per cent over the APC's proposed plans, according to the company's deputy managing director Nasser Al Saadoun.

Apart from countries in Asia, mainly China and India, which import most of the potash, Saadoun said Jordan sells the product to several Arab and European nations.

Last April, APC's managing director Ali Ensour made a tour of a number of Asian nations and announced later that the company's produce has been sold

until the end of September 1990. Ensour said that the total amount of potash to be sold according to the deals was worth \$75 million.

Saadoun said that the company this year awarded a JD 3.6 million tender to a consultancy firm to prepare a feasibility study, as well as to provide the designs and supervision for an expansion project, enabling APC to raise its annual production to 1.8 million tonnes up from 1.4 million tonnes annually.

This year also APC has awarded a tender worth JD 1 million to a firm to conduct a feasibility study on a project designed to extract and process salts from the Dead Sea. This project is being carried out in cooperation with the Jordanian Industrial Consortium Engineering Company (JICECO).

The capital for the project is being supplied by JICECO, APC, the Royal Scientific Society, the Social Security Corporation and the Jordanian Investment Corporation, according to Saadoun. He said that work on the project is expected to start in 1993. When completed, he said, the project was expected to sell 1.4 million tonnes of salts worth \$130 million annually.

Jordan has a 54 per cent stake in the pan-Arab (APC), with the other shares owned by the Arab Mining Company, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Development Bank.

The dialogue will focus on government support for private research institutions; the development of "research triangles" which link universities and business; the projects receiving government support; and incentives available to institutions engaged in training engineers.

The two American participants are: Dr. John White, assistant director of the National Science Foundation; and Dr. Don Phillips, executive director of the Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine.

On this occasion, the source added, "we appeal to all the powers of the goodwill to counter this conspiracy to contain the crisis and call on all the Arab leaderships to tackle it with the spirit of the higher Arab interests and within the Arab framework at the highest levels."

## Jordanian, American experts to exchange ideas

AMMAN (J.T.) — On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 3:00 p.m., Dr. Hani Mulki, president of the Royal Scientific Society, and Dr. Fawaz Karim, acting secretary general of the Higher Council for Science and Technology, will exchange ideas with colleagues in Cairo and the United States on "Government Support for Science and Technology," via satellite. The dialogue will take place in the American Centre auditorium and guests are invited to attend.

The dialogue will focus on government support for private research institutions; the development of "research triangles" which link universities and business; the projects receiving government support; and incentives available to institutions engaged in training engineers.

The two American participants are: Dr. John White, assistant director of the National Science Foundation; and Dr. Don Phillips, executive director of the Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine.

## CAEU official urges Arab solution to the Arab crisis

AMMAN (Petra) — An official source at the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Friday warned of the danger of foreign intervention in Arab issues.

The source expressed concern over the American and international campaign which aims at internationalising the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait. They want "to give themselves the chance to intervene in the region to serve only their interests and world policies."

The source said the Arab World was passing through a very critical and complicated stage as a result of the Iraq-Kuwait dispute which is on the way to become any international crisis that threatens the whole Arab Nation.

"Despite the seriousness of the situation, it is still possible to contain the crisis and find a solution to it within an Arab context thus preventing foreign intervention, particularly that of the United States, preventing foreign military aggression against Iraq

and other Arab countries, maintaining the rights of the Arabs to their wealth, preventing blackmailing them and helping keep the unity of Arab stand," the source said.

On this occasion, the source added, "we appeal to all the powers of the goodwill to counter this conspiracy to contain the crisis and call on all the Arab leaderships to tackle it with the spirit of the higher Arab interests and within the Arab framework at the highest levels."

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

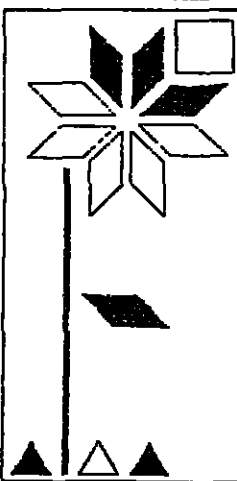
### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosecrans (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by 10 Iraqi artists at the Jordan Plastic Art Association Gallery.

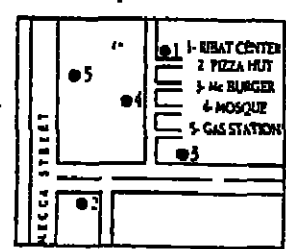
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Editor-in-Chief:  
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:  
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## On the line, interests, identity and future

THERE WAS something wrong in Cairo last night. Not only was the atmosphere misty in Cairo due probably to August heat. But it must have been foggy for many who were there.

The Arab leaders had assembled in Cairo Thursday to tackle the twin issues of Iraq's take-over of Kuwait and the deployment of U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia. And this was the single most important thing the leaders failed to do.

Instead, it seems that 12 Arab countries Friday endorsed a seven-point resolution that goes along with the American-led campaign against Iraq. In a conspicuous alternative to setting their eyes straight on removing the source of all troubles in the Gulf, many Arab leaders sought to fragment their effort into those approving foreign troops presence and those who are basically opposed to it. Perhaps the most cynical of these resolutions is the recall of the mutual Arab pact, which every single Arab country wished to ignore when Lebanon was raped by Israeli forces in 1982.

On the line at the Arab summit meeting that opened and ended in Cairo yesterday was not only the future of Iraq and Kuwait, but also the future of the whole Arab Nation. If the Arab leaders could not have risen to the enormous challenge facing them and find the context in which the crisis in the Gulf could have been contained and solved, there was every possibility that their true vision and much of their interests and much of their well-being was probably lost in the process.

The summit could have been either a harbinger of a national reawakening or it could have gone the way of previous Arab summits, extending the present status quo and deepening existing divisions. The Arab summiteers were called upon to do much-needed soul searching and answering of some very difficult questions. If they left Iraq to be sacrificed at the altar of America's prowess and interests in the region, would it have been possible ever again, or at least for two or three decades to come, to stand up to Israeli designs and the other enormous challenge we are facing?

The U.S. seems to be bent on destroying Iraq's leadership and the country's growing strength, although any confrontation between the U.S. and Iraq would be of disastrous consequences for all. It is a given that a solution has to be found for the Kuwait problem. And urgently so. But were the Arabs going to do that at the expense of their own interests and future? Or else go for total U.S. domination of the area, as President Mubarak suggested in an interview with CNN yesterday.

These tough questions and issues have been at the heart of Jordan's policies and efforts ever since the Iraqis moved into Kuwait on Aug. 2. A solution had to be found by and through the Arabs themselves, if only because no Arab could really afford to isolate Iraq or destroy it.

Why should the Arabs submit to the will and power of outside interference and pressures, unless they were willing to surrender what is left of their independence, sovereignty and dignity as a nation?

The Arab leaders must remember that Iraq had for eight years defended them against Iranian aggression, designs and extremism. Iraq has strengthened the Arab people's hope to deter further Israeli aggression and violations of international law and principles.

The Arabs have for decades been involved in an incessant struggle for independence and legitimate recognition. Resorting to the West to solve our problems now will only increase our dependence on others who are not necessarily friendly or fair with us. For the Arab summit to give legitimacy to armed foreign intervention is wrong at best.

The gentlemen of the 12-party resolution may think they are doing the best they can for their countries. But we are yet to see any fruits of the action they took, to satisfy the wishes and aspirations of the Arab man in the street.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

The Arab leaders meeting in Cairo have an unenviable task before them, but they still can prove that through this last chance, they can take control of their own destiny and close the door for foreign intervention, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Friday. These leaders should realise that the foreign powers are bent on denying the Arab nation the chance to build their countries, might for the coming 21st century, and that they intend to maintain their hegemony on the Arab World by all possible means, the paper pointed out.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily says that the Arab leaders in Cairo ought first to deal with the presence of foreign troops on Arab soil before tackling the issue in the Gulf. No matter how heated is the dispute among the Arabs, nothing should justify the entry of foreign troops into Arab countries because foreign powers are known to be totally hostile to the Arab nation, says Mahmoud Al Rimawi. Following the pullout of British and American forces, the Arab leaders can take decisions that would serve the interests of all parties in an unbiased attitude, the writer notes. But, he points out, that Iraq which has fought an eight-year-long war to defend the Arabs is in need of support in the face of the U.S.-Israeli aggression, and the Arab countries should see to it that Iraq's power should not be lost or dissipated since they altogether face a formidable Israeli enemy bent on depriving the Arabs of their rights. Iraq continues to shoulder a heavy responsibility and no foreign powers should be allowed to have their way, he adds.

## Foreign powers pit Semites against each other

By Ahmed Alami

The writer is director of the library at the College of Islamic Studies at Beit Hanina, and the author of several books. This article is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper, the Jerusalem Post.

FROM THE beginning of this century, the British and the Europeans have sought to solve the "Jewish Problem" — mainly the presence of Jews in their midst. At the same time, the Jews in the diaspora began to cite Palestine as their favoured homeland. The British and European schemers at that time found that encouraging the immigration of Jews to Palestine would solve their "Jewish Problem" and win the support of the Jews.

But they had another aim. They observed that the Arab World was slowly regaining its posture after centuries of sleep, and predicted that a modern Arab world might challenge their superiority in world politics, economics and power.

Their design to implant the Jews in Palestine not only solved their "Jewish Problem" and won the hearts of the Jews, it also served their self-interest in maintaining their global superiority by impeding the growth and modernisation of the Arabs. The growing enmity between the Jews — and later the Israeli state — and the Arabs would force these people to engage in a never-ending conflict that would absorb all Arab and Israeli efforts. Instead of directing these efforts towards the well-being and flourishing of the nations in question, these efforts would be directed towards destruction — of both Jews and Arabs.

Ultimately, the region would continue to be an area of internal problems and would never have a chance to follow the trends of modernisation.

The cousins of the British and European schemers in North America may not have participated in the original schemes. For their part, they might not have concerned themselves with the awakening Arabs. That was not a problem. But they were more interested in global politics and the emergence of the Soviet Union as a superpower after

the Second World War. Their interest in supporting the Israeli state stemmed from the fact that it could serve as a strategic base in case of conflict with the Soviet Union.

In any case, both Jews and Arabs fell into the trap of these foreign schemers. Since the creation of the Israeli state 42 years ago, six wars have been waged between the two sides. The schemers are sitting back, satisfied that their schemes have borne fruit. Semites are being killed — both Jews and Arabs.

Continuation of this state of affairs would not only satisfy the visions of the original schemers in seeing Semite blood being shed, it would also retard growth in this area. The British and Europeans are now coordinating their efforts to reemerge as an economic and probably military superpower.

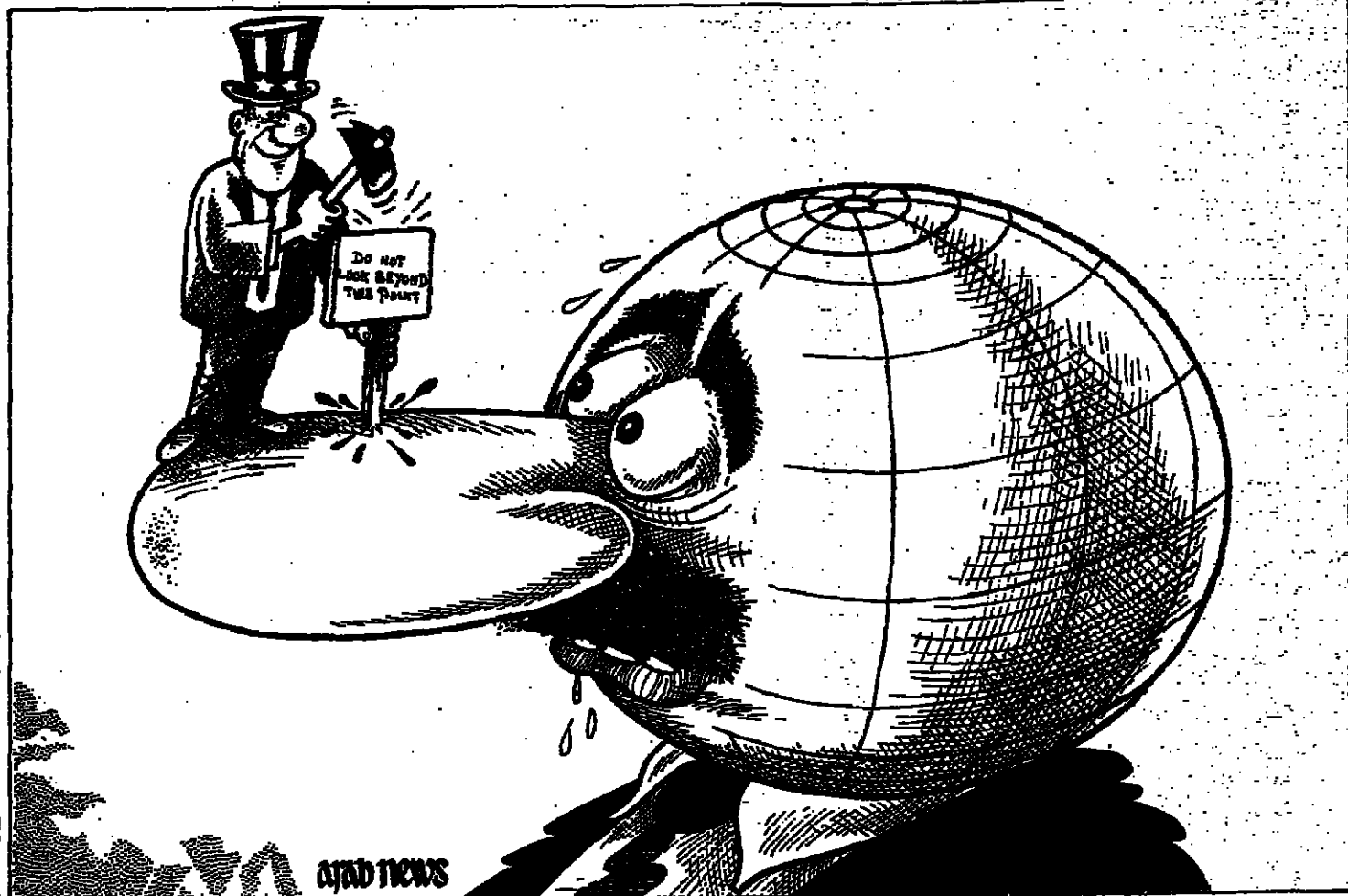
Why should this state of affairs continue? Why should we insist on remaining in the trap?

Coordination between Jews and Arabs would pull the carpet out from under the feet of the foreign schemers. Cooperation between them would allow the resources of this area — both human and material — to be directed to a much better alternative: the well-being of everyone in the region. It might not be necessary to become a military superpower.

Let the powers who want to kill themselves do so — far away from this area. Why should we commit ourselves to alliance that can only end in the annihilation of ourselves and humanity? Cooperation between Arabs and Jews could, on the other hand, lead to a mediation in world conflicts. Cooperation between Jews and Arabs could prove to the foreign schemers that, although they wanted our annihilation, we could play a positive role in solving their problems.

Apart from that, a rising economic superpower in this region could check the never-ending imperialist designs which today assume the guise of economic domination.

Cooperation between Jews and Arabs could not only overcome hatred and animosity; it could also contribute to world peace and order.



## Greens may get a windfall from the crisis in the Gulf

By Nicholas Moore  
Renter

LONDON — Ecologists may be the lasting beneficiaries of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

They want the world to burn less energy.

And energy analysts say the fright which Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has given the West could be a powerful stimulant to energy-saving policies.

"This is not the best way to send the right signals to the consumer," said Michael Harper, a campaigner with lobbyists Friends Of The Earth. "But if it persuades policy-makers to see that a rational use of energy must be based on conservation, it will help."

The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has revived doubts in the West about the wisdom of running a civilisation on something so easily made hostage to Middle East politics as petroleum. The doubts may persist even if the crisis abates and petrol prices retreat.

In taking Kuwait, Iraq overnight made itself master of one fifth of world oil. Its tanks were said by the United States to be threatening Saudi Arabia, with almost a quarter of likely petroleum reserves.

"The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait underscores the constraints that growing energy dependency has placed on America's ability to act," says James Schlesinger, a former U.S. Defence and Energy Secretary and ex-director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Schlesinger, writing in the Washington Post, noted that U.S. oil imports, which have almost doubled in four years, now exceed half the country's consumption.

Strategic concerns about security of energy supply, mixed with the "green" bid for conservation, may threaten the ambitions of nations like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela which are anxious to nurture a long-term Western market for petroleum.

"OPEC realists, not only Saudi Arabia... are now in a state of shock," said Daniel Yergin, president of consultants Cambridge Energy Research Associates.

These nations have been striving to portray OPEC (the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) as a reliable supplier of energy at reasonable prices, emphasising that it learned a hard lesson about high prices in two previous "oil shocks."

In 1973 an Arab oil embargo against the West quadrupled prices. In 1980, prices soared again to hit all-time highs around \$40 per barrel after Iran's Islamic revolution and the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war triggered panic-buying.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Hisham Nazer says the high prices tilted the global economy into a recession and stamped the West to find alternatives to OPEC oil.

OPEC has learned that "too high a price merely sets the stage for too low a price," Nazer says. Analysts tend to agree, pointing to how the oil "shocks" halved demand for OPEC oil by the mid-1980s and prices fell as low as \$10 per barrel.

Some think that Iraq's action has inevitably set oil prices on a higher track, whether or not it retains Kuwait.

"There will be higher oil prices over the next few years because of the Iraqi invasion than there otherwise would have been," says Kenneth Derr, chairman of Chevron.

According to Geoff Pyne, a London-based energy economist, "Saddam Hussein has reminded the West how quickly disruptions can happen in the Middle East."

"Buyers cannot be easy about security of supply. Oil prices will carry a risk premium again. That will revive interest in conservation and alternative energy to the detriment of oil."

Yergin said that the crisis will "give a kick to the long-term drive to (find) alternatives to

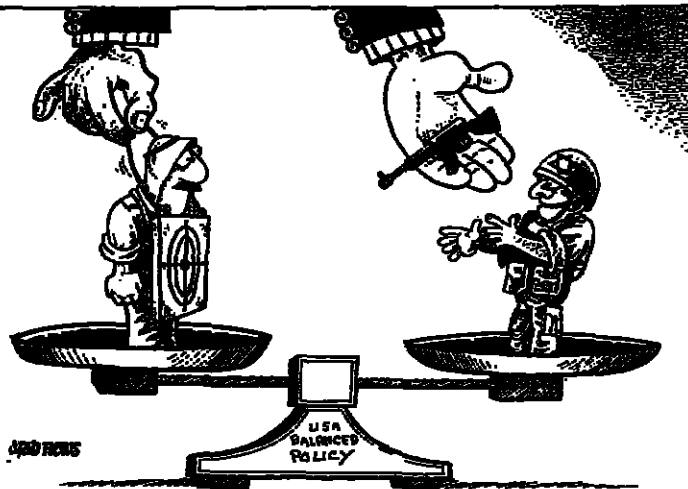
oil."

"Gas, rated less of a pollutant than oil, is likely to get a boost. Projections by the West's oil watchdog, the Paris-based International Energy Agency, suggest that OPEC could be in real trouble if governments take energy-efficiency seriously, and if the Saudis, Venezuelans and officials like OPEC Secretary-General Subroto of Indonesia fail to restart a producer/consumer dialogue."

The agency has calculated that, just by using existing technology, the industrial nations could make their economies 30 per cent more energy efficient by the early 21st century, than they are now.

For example, smaller "lean burn" cars may come back in fashion. High-fuel prices would tempt homeowners to turn down thermostats and re-examine the economy of double-glazed windows and loft insulation. Industries may look again at studies that measure the expense of new, fuel-efficient furnaces and boilers against the likely future cost of OPEC oil.

Drive carefully!  
Traffic can be hazardous.



## LETTERS

### Drastic change

To the Editor:

Since the problems that arose between Iraq and Kuwait, a tremendous change has occurred within the people around us. Before going on with what I have to say, let me introduce myself to you. I am a Saudi Arabian girl recently graduated from the American Community School in Amman. I enrolled in the University of Jordan to take an Arabic course during my summer vacation. In the past few weeks I've been hearing many cut downs about the Gulf, mainly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. But what really topped it off, was what some university people were saying about Kuwait and Saudi Arabia because of the problems with Iraq. I've lived in Amman for 12 years and I've been very used to the kindness and hospitality of the people in this country. Therefore I was really shocked when people started to say we deserved what happened to the Kuwaitis and may Saudi Arabia be next. I've always considered Jordan to be a second home and its people are my family. This had always been the way I was treated here. Since my enrollment in the university and the start of problems in the Gulf, everything changed drastically. We're no longer considered in our second homes here; we're called foreigners. People here have gone to the extent of calling the Gulf countries corrupt. I'd like to know why the sudden change in people's attitudes towards us. We've heard so many insults and cracks about the Gulf and this is something that hurts me deeply. From what I know during hardships people usually stand together not fall apart and try to insult one another. And what ever goes on with other countries, we should feel with them, not ridicule them. I've come here to learn not get insulted, yet that doesn't seem the case. I hope you understand what I'm trying to tell you through my letter, and I hope you print it. I'm sure this problem is worrying many people, not just me, and I hope that there will be a solution to this problem and then we'll see the real Jordan with its hospitable and caring people. Thank you for your time.

Sarah Al Ayed  
Amman

## Mutt'n'Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts





# 'Japan considers Jordan a key Mideast country and a factor of regional stability'

## Ties, aid and peace — Kaifu's agenda in Amman

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who arrives here Aug. 21 on a two-day visit, will seek to establish a personal rapport with the leadership of Jordan in addition to discussing possible Japanese economic adjustment programme and to the overall Middle East peace process, according to the Japanese Ambassador to Jordan, Tadayuki Nonoyama.

"Japan considers Jordan as a key Middle East country and a factor of stability in the Middle East," the ambassador said. "Our prime minister's visit comes in reaffirmation of this consideration."

"I think that Mr. Kaifu believes that personal relations between leaders are very impor-

tant," Nonoyama told the Jordan Times. Kaifu, the first Japanese prime minister to pay a formal visit to Jordan, will be meeting with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Medard Badran during his 25-hour stay in the Kingdom, the ambassador noted.

Jordan also bears a special significance for Kaifu, who was the head of a Japanese-Jordanian parliamentary association delegation which visited Jordan in 1985. Nonoyama said a Jordanian counterpart for the organisation was set up only recently. "There are now 27 members in the organisation, and the number is increasing," the ambassador said.

### Economic relations

Kaifu will "express Japan's support for Jordan in facing the

political and economic challenges," Nonoyama said. Japan has extended aid to Jordan over the past decades to develop its infrastructure, including roads, agricultural projects, and telecommunications, and "now the focus will be on how (Tokyo) can help Jordan's economic restructuring programme."

Japan granted a long-term \$300 million loan to Jordan in 1987, and about \$210 million have already been allocated to several projects, including building of schools. Tokyo has agreed in principle that the remainder could be used by the Kingdom to support its balance of payment, but terms of the loan have not been finalised yet, with Jordan seeking easier-term credit through the Japanese Overseas Economic Development Agency while Japan offered it through the Export and Import Bank under

stricter terms. In addition, Jordan is also seeking a "new credit" of \$60 million, raising to \$150 million the total Japanese share in a \$300 million loan arranged through the World Bank.

Finance Minister Basel Jarad has said that this will be a topic for discussion during the visit of Kaifu, who will be accompanied by his wife, four Japanese parliamentarians from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and Deputy Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada.

Nonoyama confirmed that negotiations were under way between a consortium of Japanese companies and the Jordanian phosphate and potash companies to set up a joint venture fertiliser plant at Aqaba. But the ambassador did not have full details of the project. However, he added, the Japanese government is not directly involved in the deal ex-

cept that Tokyo has been encouraging the Japanese private sector to launch joint projects, particularly tourism and export-oriented industries, in Jordan.

Nonoyama, a career diplomat since 1959, said there was no immediate prospect of any outright Japanese grant to Jordan along the lines that Tokyo was abiding by the Toronto Protocol which restricts outright grants to countries with an annual per capita income of less than \$800.

Nonoyama said the felt that "more understanding" of each other between the people of Jordan and Japan is very important in moves to consolidate relations between the two countries. He expressed optimism that more Japanese people would visit Jordan and vice-versa.

### Middle East peace process

The Kaifu government is a staunch supporter of the Arab call for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said Nonoyama, who served the Japanese foreign service in Britain, India, Thailand, Switzerland and the United States before arriving in Jordan late last year.

Tokyo now considers the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian People — a shift from its past position of viewing it as "a representative of the Palestinian people" — and has allowed it to open an office in Japan. But, the government has not recognised the State of Pal-

estine proclaimed by the Palestine National Council (PNC) in 1988. Japanese officials have said on several occasions that Tokyo was following the European line which argues that no recognition could be extended to the newly proclaimed Palestinian state as long as it does not have clearly defined borders.

According to Nonoyama, the Japanese position vis-a-vis the Middle East problem is based on three principles: Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 as called for in U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to set up an independent state, and the security of all states in the region, including Israel.

Kaifu will not be carrying with him any "new initiative" to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict despite Tokyo's acceptance of the



Tadayuki Nonoyama

fact that the Arab states are calling for a higher-profile Japanese political involvement in the Middle East peace process. Nonoyama said. The prime minister will explore means through which Japan can contribute to the process, he said.

Kaifu arrives in Amman from Oman in the afternoon of Aug. 21 after visits to Turkey and Saudi Arabia. He leaves for Egypt the next day afternoon.

## Arab leaders split

(Continued from page 1)

for further mediation efforts," Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, a well-known political analyst, told the Jordan Times. Abu Jaber explained that, in the legal analysis, Jordan was faced by a majority among the Arab leaders who wanted to take a vote on this issue immediately. In essence, he explained, "Jordan's position was against haste in adopting a resolution on the Gulf crisis."

He maintained that Jordan had adopted this position to prevent the further isolation of Baghdad from Arab ranks "which would lead to further radicalisation of Iraq."

Dr. Jawad Anani, a former minister and an economic and political analyst, also said that Jordan's position was against the quick move to vote on the resolution and meant that the Kingdom "was asking for more time to formulate a final opinion."

An informed source, speaking to the Jordan Times before the Jordanian delegation left for Cairo, said that Jordan went to the summit with aim of "preventing schisms in the Arab body politic."

The source said "the last thing the Arab World wants in view of the grave crisis in the Gulf is for the Arab leaders to run in orbits."

"Such a probability would open the door wide for foreign intervention and meddling in purely Arab affairs," the source explained.

It was too early last night to assess the full impact of the summit resolutions. The Jordanian reaction to the summit awaited the return of His Majesty King Hussein to Jordan upon the conclusion of the summit with the general feeling that the atmosphere was unclear to officials and observers here.

The King returned home late Friday. The top Iraqi delegate to the summit, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, said those who supported the resolution were conspiring with the United States to give its actions "a false Arab cover."

"Despite attempts by a number of leaders to crystallise proposals that would achieve unanimity, there has been strong insistence to impose this resolution on the conference," he said, adding that some Arab leaders had been prevented from addressing the meeting.

Ramadan repeated Iraqi assertions that Baghdad had no intention of attacking Saudi Arabia. "We are willing to provide any assurances sought by those concerned to dispel the fears that have no basis whether within the bilateral context, or within the Arab framework," he said.

"Iraq also does not oppose the principle that any Arab country can seek help from Arab forces to ensure its safety and regional security, but we will strongly oppose any attempt to provide Arab cover to American, Israeli and Western aggression against Iraq," he said.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi told senior Egyptian editors that Iraq should withdraw from Kuwait but foreign troops in the region should pull out at the same time.

He also suggested the Algerian

Egyptian and Jordanian heads of state go to Baghdad to explain the resolutions adopted in Cairo.

Asked about a simultaneous withdrawal, Saudi King Fahd said he first needed to know if Iraq was prepared to withdraw. "We don't want to attack anyone," he was quoted as saying by the Middle East News Agency (MENA).

Kuwait, referring to the dispute which erupted before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, said Baghdad had tape recordings of Kuwait officials which proved they were plotting against Iraq.

Iraq had accused Kuwait of conspiring with the United States to sabotage its economy by pumping too much oil driving the price down. Following is a partial text of the resolution approved at the end of the emergency summit.

The Arab summit which convened in Cairo on August 10, 1990 has decided:

1- To confirm a resolution passed by the Arab League Council (of foreign ministers) on Aug. 3 and a resolution issued by the Organisation of Islamic Conference on Aug. 4.

2- To confirm (U.N.) Security Council Resolution 660 dated Aug. 2, 661 dated Aug. 6 and 662 dated Aug. 9 as an expression of legitimacy.

3- To condemn Iraqi aggression against the brotherly State of Kuwait and not to recognise Iraq's decision to annex Kuwait or any other results arising from the invasion of Iraqi troops of Kuwait territory. It demands Iraq withdraw its troops from Kuwait immediately and returns it to the state it was in before Aug. 1.

4- To confirm Kuwait's sovereignty, its independence and regional security being a member state in the Arab League and the United Nations. It also insists on the return of (Kuwait's) legitimate government which was present before the Iraqi invasion. It supports all measures taken to free its land and fulfill its sovereignty.

5- To denounce Iraqi threats to Gulf Arab states and to denounce Iraq's build up of armed forces on the borders of Saudi Arabia. It condemns total Arab solidarity with the Kingdom and with other Gulf Arab states. It supports measures taken by Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab states to defend their legitimate rights according to Article Two of the Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Pact between Arab League states and Article 51 in the United Nations Charter and Security Council Resolution 661, dated Aug. 6. These measures should be stopped immediately after the total withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the return of Kuwait's legitimate authority.

6- To respond to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab states' request to transfer Arab forces to support their armed forces to defend their land and regional security against any outside aggression.

7- The emergency Arab summit has commissioned the Arab League secretary-general to follow up the execution of this decision and to issue a report on it within 15 days to the league's council to take appropriate measures.

tags... nothing has been asked or demanded for their freedom," Baker said.

Baker noted that Britain and France already have announced the deployment of forces, and said Germany, Belgium and Canada "gave indications they will have announcements to make in due course."

He made no mention of the possibility of whether non-NATO nations would be joining U.S. ground forces in Saudi Arabia.

NATO foreign ministers also agreed to support United Nations sanctions imposed against Iraq following its invasion of Kuwait last week.

"This is a time when the allies... must demonstrate solidarity with those who are being threatened and those who are taking action," NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner told a news conference. He said there was "full consensus" on this.

Woerner said Iraq's action threatened Turkey, which has cut off vital Iraqi oil exports and is the only ally member to share a border with Iraq. Turkey has put its air force on alert.

## Iraqi border closed for most Westerners

(Continued from page 1)

other nationals being held at Baghdad hotels, according to the U.S. statement (see page 2). Reports have put the number of Americans stranded in Kuwait at 3,000 and in Iraq at 580.

Indian embassy officials were meanwhile preparing to receive about 700 Indian Muslim pilgrims stranded in Iraq since Aug. 2 when Iraq closed its borders and airport as well as Kuwaiti airports and seaports after its military take-over of Kuwait.

"The pilgrims, on a visit to the holy places, including Karbala and Najaf, have already been given exit permits by the Iraqi authorities," said a senior Indian embassy official. "The first batch is expected Sunday, with the second arriving Monday," he said. The pilgrims will fly out of Amman aboard chartered flights of Air India and other airlines. The embassy official said he had no word on the fate of the 170,000 Indians holding residence permits for Kuwait, and another 30,000 for Iraq. "We have heard the media reports, but have not received any government noti-

fication," the official told the Jordan Times.

The Italian ambassador to Baghdad, Franco Tempesta, who was on holiday in Rome, was delayed in Amman Friday after "problems developed over the entry of his (Iraqi) diplomatic-plat vehicle into Jordan," an informed source said. "The ambassador will now try to leave Saturday."

Tempesta was in the Italian capital when Iraq took over Kuwait, and could not fly directly to Baghdad because of the airport closure, the source explained. "We hope that things will be okay tomorrow," he added.

The British ambassador to Iraq, Harold Walker, crossed the border at Al Rutba, 70 kilometres from Al Rutba, Thursday. Like Tempesta, Walker was also out of Iraq when the take-over was staged.

According to European diplomats in Amman, all Western embassies had pooled their efforts

to jointly seek permission from the Iraqi authorities for their nationals to leave, but no concrete results were reported by Friday evening.

On the other hand, reports from various Third World capitals, including several Asian and Eastern European countries, said Baghdad had agreed to permit their nationals to leave. A rough estimate put the number of people involved between 20,000 and 25,000. Other governments who might have already gained Iraqi permission had not announced it in public lest it might adversely affect the departure process, an Asian diplomat said in Amman.

In Cairo, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz denied Friday the Westerners being held in Baghdad hotels could be described as hostages.

"Hostages do not stay at hotels, drink beer and enjoy their lives," Aziz told U.S. reporters.

Aziz, attending an emergency Arab summit in Cairo, said keeping foreigners in Iraq was a technical matter. He did not elaborate.

Those arriving in Amman from the border Friday were mostly Jordanians, Iraqis and Lebanese and a sprinkling of non-Arab Asians, including some Koreans, Pakistanis and Indians. Over 3,000 Arabs crossed over through the Al Rutba-Ruwaisah post since the Iraqis opened the border late Monday after closing it on Wednesday, Aug. 1, shortly before sending their army to take over Kuwait.

Kuwaiti passport holders are not allowed to cross, sources at the Ruwaisah post said.

There was also a steady stream of Arabs from across the border with Saudi Arabia in the southeast of Jordan. According to official sources, most of the arrivals were Kuwaitis who fled their country to Saudi Arabia in the wake of the Iraqi take-over and Egyptians employed in Kuwait. Most of the arrivals preferred to opt for the ferry route from Aqaba to Nuweiba port on the Sinai across the Red Sea rather than coming to Amman, according to officials, who put the total number of people arriving through the Saudi-Jordanian border since Friday at around 80,000.

## 250,000 troops

(Continued from page 1)

moving south inside Iraq, and that if they entered Kuwait, the total force would number "about 170,000." Only a day earlier, the intelligence estimates had put the Iraqi force at 100,000 men.

A Defence Department statement said there "seems to be some gathering" of Iraqi troops on the Turkish border, but the statement added that analysts had "no good estimates of numbers and types."

U.S. President George Bush has officially notified the Congress, under terms of the War Powers Act, of the country's military deployment in Saudi Arabia but said he does not think war is imminent.

In a letter to Congress, Bush said "our armed forces will remain so long as their presence is required" in Saudi Arabia. He said Iraq has "an enormous and sophisticated war machine" near Kuwait's border with Saudi Arabia.

"I do not believe involvement in hostilities is imminent," Bush said. "To the contrary, it is my belief that this deployment will facilitate a peaceful resolution of the crisis."

Two squadrons of F-15 warplanes, one brigade of the 82nd airborne division were in the vanguard and "additional U.S. air, naval and ground forces will also be deployed," he said.

"Although it is not possible to predict the precise scope and duration of this deployment, our armed forces will remain so long as their presence is required to contribute to the security of the region and desired by the Saudi

government," Bush said.

He said the U.S. forces, which will be joined by military units from Britain, France and possibly some Arab states, were "equipped for combat, and their mission is defensive."

"They are prepared to take action in concert with Saudi forces, friendly regional forces and others to deter Iraqi aggression and to preserve the integrity of Saudi Arabia," Bush said.

Bush, who later Friday was to begin a three-week stay at his seaside vacation home in Maine, said he was telling Congress of his action "consistent with the War Powers Act."

That formulation, used by him and previous presidents in past crises as well, stopped short of recognising the Vietnam-era law, which gives Congress a voice on U.S. troop deployments.

Like his immediate predecessors, Bush considers the law an unconstitutional infringement on his powers as commander-in-chief. But like other presidents, he has sidestepped a direct legal challenge to the statute by getting its requirement that Congress be officially notified when U.S. forces are given a hazardous assignment abroad.

In addition to Bush's war powers notification, the White House released two executive orders implementing his action last Thursday to block Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets and cut off any trade between the United States and those countries.

Bush acted to stop Iraq from benefiting financially from its takeover of Kuwait.

## NATO backs U.S. move

(Continued from page 1)

Both Baker and NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner said the allies pledged to stand by Turkey, the only NATO ally which borders Iraq.

"It is very clear that an attack on Turkey would be considered an attack on all (NATO) nations," Woerner told reporters.

The NATO foreign ministers discussed the crisis after the 12 EC foreign ministers did so separately earlier in the day.

In a statement, the EC ministers reiterated their concern "for the situation of foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait," said they held Iraq "fully accountable" for their safety. They offered Arab states, meeting Friday in Cairo, any help in their bid to force Iraq to leave Kuwait.

Baker also said the U.S. administration is "very disturbed" about restrictions on travel placed on Americans and other foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait.

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait last week touched off an international crisis, and left 3,500 Americans stranded in those two countries. "We are not calling them hos-

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## Agassi and McEnroe upset; Edberg heads for the top spot

CINCINNATI, Ohio (R) — Second-seed American Andre Agassi says he was distracted, but the truth is he was outgunned when Australian Richard Fromberg upset tennis' "enfant terrible" 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 in the third round at the \$1.3 million ATP championships.

Twelfth-ranked John McEnroe also was upset by 81st ranked Scott Davis 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.

In contrast, top-seed Stefan Edberg of Sweden was untouchable as he allowed only 31 points and needed only 52 minutes to steamroll over 75th-ranked Andrew Sznajder of Britain 6-1, 6-0.

Edberg will become the world number one ranked tennis player, surpassing Ivan Lendl, if he defeats American Michael Chang in Friday's quarterfinal match.

Fourth-ranked Agassi blamed sluggishness and his responsibility to overzealous fans for his loss. "With all due respect to the way he played, it was a question

of me," Agassi said. "I played like a plumber."

Fromberg, ranked 25th in the world, relied on strong baseline shots in the first set to frustrate Agassi, whose audible obscenity after the first point of the match cost him the second point and a \$1,850 fine.

Agassi fought back to take the second set, but Fromberg took advantage of two Agassi unforced errors in the second game of the third set. Down 0-40 in the third game, the Australian hit seven consecutive winners to take the game.

"It's an unbelievable year for me," said Fromberg, who won his first tournament at Bastad, Sweden in July. "I never expected to do anything like this. My goal for the year was to win a tournament title and beat a top 10 player — I've reached that goal."

McEnroe, faced with his own familiar serve-and-volley game from Davis, made too many un-

forced errors. Serving for the second set at 5-3, McEnroe double-faulted seven times in a 22-point game that he ultimately lost.

"I felt like walking off the court," McEnroe said. "I didn't feel like playing. I did everything possible to lose the match."

Quarterfinal action pits third-seed Andres Gomez against 11th-seed Jim Courier, 4th-seed Brad Gilbert against unseeded Jakob Hlasek and Fromberg against 8th-seed Davis.

While Edberg survived, fellow Swede Mats Wilander didn't in the second round of the ATP championship at the Jack Nicklaus Sports Centre.

The top-seeded Edberg, who won the ATP title in 1987 over Boris Becker, overcame a 3-4, love-30 deficit in the third set.

"I never thought it was over," Edberg said. "Even when I was down a break in the third, I never thought it was over. I still thought I had some time to get a break of

my own."

Edberg advanced despite a sprained left ankle.

"I was not 100 per cent today, not even close to it," he said. Sreber angrily slammed his racket on to the court after the match and was near tears in the interview room.

Wilander, a four-time winner of the ATP, wasn't as fortunate as his countryman.

Still sluggish from a four-month layoff, Wilander lost to Australia's Darren Cahill, 6-3, 6-2.

"I knew it was going to be up and down from the beginning," Wilander said. "Obviously, this is a down. You don't come out and play 75 per cent of your ability right away. You play 100 per cent one day and 20 per cent the next. You just have to keep playing to get it back."

Wilander is 12-7 on the ATP tour this year and has not won a tournament in two years.

## Maleeva, Paulus battle winds in San Diego to reach semifinals

SAN DIEGO, California (R) — Manuela Maleeva of Switzerland and Barbara Paulus of Austria overcame severe winds and advanced to the semifinals with straight-set victories at the \$225,000 Great American Bank women's tennis tournament.

Fourth-seed Maleeva dropped Ann Grossman 7-5, 6-1 in 70 minutes, while 6-seed Paulus used eight service breaks and capitalised on 11 double-faults from South African Ros Fairbank-Nideffer to win 7-5, 6-3.

In second round action, American Zina Garrison, the third seed and world's number five player, recovering from a bout with the flu, completed the last quarterfinal berth dominating Nathalie Herremann of France, 6-2, 6-1.

Garrison will meet fellow American Terry Phelps in one quarter-final, while top-seeded Steffi Graf of West Germany goes up against 5th-seed Nathalie Tauziat of France.

Grossman, who is ranked 52nd worldwide, held her own against Maleeva in the first set, engaging in baseline battles that gave her an initial 5-3 lead. But Maleeva

took the next four games with crucial breaks of Grossman's serve. She then jumped out to a 3-0 second-set lead and dominated the remainder of the set.

"I served very well from 3-5 down," Maleeva said. "I said to myself, 'I know I can serve better,' and I was very aggressive from that point on."

Maleeva said she expected the semifinal match with Paulus to be a hard-hitting match.

Paulus, ranked 16th worldwide, had to scramble to win the first set when she broke Fairbank-Nideffer's serve for the fourth time to go up 6-5. Fairbank-Nideffer fell behind 4-2 in the second set and then double-faulted three times in a row to end the match.

"It was windy out there today and I didn't get any rhythm on my serve," Fairbank-Nideffer said. "I had to think so much during my serve, things weren't flowing."

Garrison, who was in bed over the weekend with the flu, looked like she was regaining the form that took her to the finals at Wimbledon last month, despatch-

ing Herremann in just 55 minutes.

Graf held serve against Kathy Rinaldi throughout Wednesday night's match for a 6-3, 6-4 victory and advance to the quarterfinals of the Great American tournament.

The top-ranked Graf rebuffed three break points, twice with aces. She wracked up six in the match.

Rinaldi countered with an effective serve, recording 14 service winners. But Graf broke Rinaldi's serve once in each set to take control.

Graf, who scowled frequently during the match, said she didn't feel her sharpest.

"I didn't really play well at all. I got angry at myself," Graf said. "I had some good shots, but I didn't finish them up the right way."

In the second set, with the score tied 2-all, Rinaldi twice came within a point of winning the fifth game. But Graf prevailed in each instance and then broke service on two forehand misses by Rinaldi to take the lead for good.

## 5 nations advance at World Basketball Championship

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina, with a huge assist from roaring home-country fans, and Greece provided the drama, while traditional powerhouses Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Brazil and the United States had an easy time advancing at the World Basketball Championship.

The Soviet Union, defending Olympic champions, defeated a quick but inexperienced Egyptian team 102-76 in the second day of play in the second day of the preliminary round-robin phase of the 16-nation tournament.

The United States appeared to almost score at will against a hapless South Korea while running up a 146-67 victory.

Yugoslavia, this year's Goodwill Games gold medalists and the favourites here, easily beat Angola 92-79.

Brazil eliminated China from the 16-nation tournament 138-95 and in the process demonstrated that the Chinese must vastly improve their rudimentary ball-handling skills and tentative defence before they can become truly competitive at this level.

After falling behind 44-49 at the half, Italy came back against a tough Australian defence to take a three-point lead with just 38 seconds left and held on for a 94-89 victory.

Antonio Riva was the game's top scorer with 35 points. Argentina came from behind with less than a minute to play to edge Canada 96-98.

Canada led throughout the game by concentrating on a fast-paced offence and a tight defence that kept local hero Hector "Pichi" Campana off stride and unable to make the outside shots he used to score 23 points Wednesday in a losing effort against the Soviet Union.

But in the second half Campana and Milanesio led the Argentinians on a 17-point run, including two three-pointers by Milanesio and dazzling ball handling, by Campana to the delight of the crowd which rocked the stadium with cheers and chants for Argentina.

With just 52 seconds remaining, Argentine centre Diego Maggi grabbed a missed Canadian foul shot and dumped it into the net to give his team an 89-88 lead which they did not relinquish.

Greece, the European runner-ups, took an early lead against Spain, which mounted a valiant effort in the second half but fell short and the Greeks posted a 102-93 victory.

Theofanis Christodoulou led the winners with 32 points, followed with 31 points from Panagiotis Giannakakis, who also had a good rebounding game.

## Manchester United, Aston Villa to take supporters into Europe

LONDON (AP) — The first two English soccer clubs to return European competition since the 1985 Heysel Stadium riot that killed 39 people have said they will take small groups of fans to their first away games.

Manchester United said it will take about 5,600 carefully selected fans to Hungary for its Cup Winners' Cup game against Peci Munkacs on Oct. 3. Aston Villa, which travels to Banik Ostrava in the UEFA Cup the same day, plans to take 300.

Soccer's European governing body, UEFA, last month voted to allow British teams back into the European Cup tournaments after the five-year ban.

The penalties were imposed after 39 people, mostly fans of the Italian club Juventus of Turin, died in riots at the Champions Cup final in Brussels, Belgium, blamed on fans of the English club Liverpool.

It was the worst of a series of violent incidents involving English

fans and UEFA immediately banned England's clubs from its three competitions.

During the 1970s, Manchester United gained the reputation of having the worst behaved supporters in England. Although it still has the biggest following they no longer are regarded as the most violent.

Aston Villa, which won the Champions' Cup in 1982, was ordered to play one of its games in the following season's competition behind closed doors after its fans clashed with followers of Belgium's Anderlecht in the semifinal.

Manchester United Secretary Ken Merrett flew to Peci, Hungary, Wednesday to discuss security with the Hungarian soccer and security officials. Aston Villa Secretary Steve Stride will go to Czechoslovakia on a similar mission next week.

When UEFA invited the two clubs to enter its competitions, the English Football Association

initially decided no fans would be allowed to travel. It was planned to relay the games to the clubs' stadiums via live television.

The F.A. changed its policy, believing some fans would travel whatever bans were imposed and Merrett welcomed its change of mind.

"Our initial reaction was to say that we would not be taking any tickets and that we would appeal to our supporters to stay at home," he said.

"But the F.A. view now is that a lot of fans would ignore the plea not to travel and they would prefer that arrangements were made for them to be properly escorted, controlled and segregated."

England will not have a representative in the Champions' Cup this season. Liverpool, which won the English League title last season, is banned from European competition for an additional three years.

## Moorhouse gears up for world record attempt in swimming

ROME (R) — Britain's Adrian Moorhouse warmed up for a world record attempt in the men's 100 metres breaststroke by setting the fourth fastest time of the year at the European Open Cup Friday — but was almost disqualified.

Officials huddled at the edge of the open-air pool at Rome's Olympic Stadium after a lane

judge said Moorhouse made an irregular turn by not touching the end of the pool with both hands simultaneously.

But referee Wittmar Rainer said the electronic timing device did not back up the lane judge's decision and added: "We gave him the benefit of the doubt."

Moorhouse, the Olympic and European champion, won his

heat in one minute 2.02 seconds without appearing to stretch himself before he tries to break his world record of 1:01.49 in the final.

He has equalled the record twice this year after setting it in Bonn in August last year.

The final promises to be the gala event of this first European

## Johnson allowed to run again for Canada

OTTAWA (R) — Sprinter Ben Johnson, who fell spectacularly from grace for using banned steroids at the Seoul Olympics in 1988, will be allowed to run again for Canada.

Sport Minister Marcel Danis announced Thursday the government has lifted its lifetime ban against Johnson and that he will be permitted to compete again if permitted to by the country's sports governing body, Athletics Canada.

Athletics Canada President Paul Depre told a separate news conference later that Johnson will be eligible to rejoin the national track team when his two-year

suspension expires in September if he meets the team's athletic standards.

Johnson, once dubbed the world's fastest man, was stripped of his gold medal in the 100-metre race in Seoul after testing positive for a banned steroid.

Canadians, who were first proud of his sizzling performance of the track, were outraged and embarrassed by the scandal.

Danis told a news conference he was closely following the recommendations of the report by Ontario Chief Justice Charles Dubin who investigated the Johnson drug scandal in an exhaustive

inquiry.

"We recognise that, at its core, the Dubin report is about ethics and values," Danis said. "The government's involvement in sport must establish an ethical framework and promote values Canadians expect of their sport system."

The inquiry found performance enhancing drugs were widely used not only within the Canadian sporting fraternity but internationally as well.

Danis said he backs Dubin's key recommendation that Johnson be suspended for life from federal funding but be allowed to appeal it to an independent arbit-

ration.

The sport minister's decision will also clear the way for a string of other Canadian athletes in track and field and in weight lifting to return to competition. They too will have to do without state subsidies, however.

Danis said the government would like to see tougher penalties for future cheaters, saying an athlete should be barred from competition for four years, instead of Athletics Canada's current two-year penalty.

Johnson, 28, has said he would like to run for Canada in the next Olympics, without the aid of drugs.

## E. German association to reduce staff drastically

WEST BERLIN (AP) — East Germany's Sports Association, which has groomed some of the world's best athletes, has said it has decided to reduce its staff by more than half after a drastic budget cut.

The association plans to fire 3,700 of its 6,000 employees by the end of the year. Before last year's revolution that ousted the country's Communist leaders, 10,500 people worked for the formerly state-run association.

The planned cutbacks were prompted by last week's decision by the East German Ministry for Youth and Sports to allocate only 103 million marks (\$64 million) this year, a 33 per cent reduction.

"The dramatic budget cuts force us to take drastic action," said Werner Neumann, spokesman for the Sports Association.

The budget woes will force the organisation to fire many of the coaches that led East German athletes to international success.

"The dismissals will mainly affect highly qualified coaches for top athletes and for children and youth training programmes," Neumann told the Associated Press Wednesday. "We tried to hold on to them as long as possible."

Under the old Communist government, sports received strong financial backing since international athletic success was seen as

proof of socialism's superiority over Western capitalism.

That attitude has changed under the new, democratically elected government.

"The Sports Association needs to make do with the money it gets," said Holger Doetsch, spokesman for the East German Youth and Sports Ministry.

Neumann said the Sports Association wants to do everything possible to guarantee that East German athletes can participate in international competitions if they qualify.

Whether East Germans will compete in an singular-German team or a separate East German team depends on political developments, said Neumann, adding that two German teams seem senseless.

"One nation, one team," he said, summing up the association's position.

While the East German Sports Association supports singular-German sports teams, some West German athletes and sports officials prefer separate teams to avoid having to compete with their strong East German counterparts, Neumann said.

Officials from East Germany's Swimming Federation have called for a united German team at the Swimming World Championships in Australia in January.

## Berger takes pole position for Hungarian Grand Prix

BUDAPEST (R) — Austria's Gerhard Berger snatched provisional pole position for Sunday's Hungarian Grand Prix motor race with a record-breaking practice lap in the final minutes of Friday's opening qualifying session.

Berger, driving a McLaren, clocked a best time of one minute and 18.127 seconds at an average speed of 182.841 kph with only four minutes to spare. His time set a qualifying lap record for the 3.96-kilometre circuit.

It eclipsed earlier fastest laps set in succession by Frenchman Jean Alesi in a Tyrrell and Briton Nigel Mansell in a Ferrari during a hotly-contested qualifying session on the twisting Hungaroring Circuit.

In the end, Alesi, who was quickest for three quarters of the hour-long qualifying period, had to settle for the third-best time behind Berger and Mansell, who share the front row of the provisional grid.

Alesi shares the second row with Italian Alessandro Mantini's Benetton, ahead of the Williams pair of Italy's Riccardo Patrese and Belgian Thierry Boutsen.

The six fastest drivers clocked times inside the previous best qualifying time for the circuit set by Patrese, who claimed pole position last year.

But it was not until the session was 47 minutes old that Patrese joined Alesi in breaking the one minute 20 seconds barrier.

The session was run in warm sunshine for three quarters of an hour and the quickest times were recorded in the final 15 minutes when it began to cloud over.

Meanwhile the ailing Lotus Formula One motor racing team announced two key appointments Friday as their main sponsors, RJ Reynolds Tobacco International, confirmed they would be switch-

ing their backing to Benetton and Williams next year.

In a statement issued shortly before the unofficial practice for Sunday's Hungarian Grand Prix, Lotus said they had recruited former Benetton team manager Peter Collins and veteran Lotus engineer Peter Wright to boost their strength as they search for new sponsors to rebuild for 1991.

The statement, timed to coincide with the news that Reynolds were pulling out, said both had joined as marketing consultants.

Collins and Wright, who have been working as managing director of the separate Lotus Engineering Company, worked under Lotus founder Colin Chapman in the late 1970's. They face a daunting task in finding backers for the British team.

Lotus have not won a race since Brazilian Ayrton Senna triumphed in a Honda-powered car at the United States Grand Prix in Detroit in 1987. They won the last of their 13 drivers and constructors' world titles in 1978.

Reynolds, manufacturers of Camel cigarettes, said they were switching their huge financial team sponsorship from Lotus to Benetton for 1991. They also announced they would be sponsoring the Williams team and drivers to a lesser degree.

Benetton, who are also backed by Ford, last year launched an ambitious programme of development and expansion with the signing of British designer John Barnard from Ferrari.

Both Benetton drivers Nannini and Brazilian Nelson Piquet have agreed to stay with the team next year.

In another announcement Friday, the Dallara team said they had agreed an exclusive deal with the British engine manufacturers Judd for a supply of the new Judd V-10 power-units in 1991.

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAH HIRSCH  
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### USE YOUR ENTRIES WFL

Both vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 7 6 2  
♥ K Q 4 2  
♦ A 9 5  
♣ 9 3

**WEST**  
♠ J 9 8  
♥ A 10 5  
♦ K Q J 7  
♣ 10 6

**EAST**  
♠ Q 10  
♥ J 9  
♦ 10 4 3  
♣ 8 7 5 4 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ K 5 4 3  
♥ 7 6 3  
♦ 8 6 2  
♣ A K J

The bidding:

North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠  
When your contract is not a thing of beauty, you must take care to manage your assets to yield the maximum return. The last thing you can afford is to squander a key entry or seemingly unimportant court card.

North-South reached a four-spade contract that was, to say the least, precarious. We are not enthralled with South's game invitation of three spades. That action normally promises a five-card trump holding, and South should have deducted a point from the count because of the square shape and lack of intermediates. Thus,

game is unlikely in view of North's single raise.

West led the top of the diamond sequence and declarer did not fancy his prospects. Even with a 3-2 trump split, there was a sure loser in each major suit, so South could not afford to lose more than one diamond. In addition, he would have to find the ace of hearts with West, as well as entries to hand, to lead hearts twice toward dummy.

After a routine duck of the opening lead, declarer won the diamond continuation and then finessed the jack of clubs. When that held, declarer took his two high clubs, discarding the table's remaining diamond. West elected not to ruff, instead discarding a diamond.

A low heart was led toward the board's honors. West played low and the king won. Now, ace and king of trumps put declarer in hand to lead a second heart toward dummy. The best West could do was to rise with the ace and extract a third round of trumps, but declarer was home with three trump tricks, two hearts, a diamond, three clubs and a diamond ruff.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AUGUST 11, 1990

By Thomas S. Plerson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Keep on the come that you have already outlined for yourself and put in motion the various details you are currently putting to improve your present way of life.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) Get views different from your own from whatever source possible in the morning while later you can contact influential person, let him know your wishes.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) You see where a change in perspective can aid you with some practical problem and then put in motion you can utilize this opportunity.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Some public opposition can raise your anger but ignore and you then find that circumstances work out very much to your advantage.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Proceed with your usual work routine in the morning making anticipated changes but afternoon events make making advances suddenly possible.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) You can make some plans for recreation you need in the morning but be sure to finish up conscientiously duties begun in the afternoon.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) Sidelight an irritating condition at your residence, then you have a surprise invitation for a little later

on that should be immediately accepted.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Use more than average caution on the highway during the morning while later a situation at your residence requires your undivided attention.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) Be wary about static expense you are not completely sure about, then you will be able to get into gaining data you need from various sources.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) Don't make decisions this morning while you are confused but later you will be able to derive into practical problems to find the answers.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Be clearheaded rather than wandering ideas about a secret worry and then in the evening you can look straight at outside issues and solve them.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Put off asking a favour from a good friend and later you find ways to quietly but effectively handle such wishes by your own quiet reflections.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) Take no chances with your outside contacts or activities in the morning then you will be able to go after more personal aims later and get them easily.

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**TYMUS**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  
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**MUBOX**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**BYDOON**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**GRACIT**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LANKY AGATE NEARLY SLEIGH

Answer: When you're



## Economy in U.S. weakens

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. economy was slackening well before higher oil prices following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait threatened to push it closer to a recession, the U.S. central bank has reported.

While a survey of the bank's 12 districts found the U.S. economy continuing to grow, "most noted that the pace was slow or had slackened recently," the central bank said in releasing its beige book, a periodic economic assessment.

Many economists fear higher energy costs could shock an already soft economy into recession.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has predicted that even without higher energy costs, the economy would grind to a standstill during the current quarter and then fall into a recession starting in the fourth quarter.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta completed the survey July 27 for use at the Aug. 21 meeting of the central bank's Federal Open Market Committee.

The committee, which establishes U.S. monetary policy, adopted a tight credit policy more than a year ago to slow the economy and lessen inflationary pressures. But as evidence of a weakening economy mounted even before the Middle East

eruption, many officials and economists were calling for a looser grip to stimulate growth.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady has called on the Federal Reserve to stimulate growth with lower interest rates.

"We are not contemplating recession," Brady said in response to a question after a luncheon speech to the National Press Club.

"Certainly the events of last week, where the price of oil has gone up, are going to impose additional hardships on the country," he said. "But I don't think we should come to judgment quickly."

Brady expressed confidence that Federal Reserve policymakers, who meet on Aug. 21, would lower rates in response to sluggish growth.

The Commerce Department reported the economy grew at a meager 1.2 per cent annual rate in the quarter ending June 30 and just 1.7 per cent in the previous three-month period. Another sign of a slowing economy came last Friday when the Labour Department reported unemployment rose to 5.5 per cent, the highest level in two years.

While the Fed's latest survey found sluggish growth continuing in the third quarter, it also indicated inflation was not subsiding. It said wages in some districts were rising between three per

## Israeli stocks drop 20%

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Tel Aviv stock market plunged 20 per cent between the beginning of the week and Friday in response to the conflict in the Gulf.

"This was one of the worst weeks ever for the Tel Aviv stock market," said Haim Ben Dor, economic reporter for Israel radio. "Stocks dropped 20 per cent across the board and shares dropped by \$2 million."

Ben Dor said the major drop of some 13 per cent came Thursday, a day after Iraqi President Saddam Hussein threatened to attack Israel with chemical weapons if the Americans staged a military strike in the Gulf.

"From an economic view this run was unjustified," Ben Dor said. "But the public discovered the mob and the mob went according to the radio announcements."

The week's plunge was the worst the market has experienced since October 1987 when a New York stock market crash reverberated around the world.

Meanwhile, the Gulf crisis forced up world oil prices and Israeli Energy Minister Yuval Naeman announced a 13 per cent increase in gasoline and heating gas prices in Israel.

Israelis will now pay 1.5 shekels per litre of gasoline, or about \$3 a gallon.

Naeman also increased the price of industrial fuel, used to produce electricity, by 30 per cent, according to English daily The Jerusalem Post.

## Iraqis stockpile foodstuffs to counter possible cutoff

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iraqis rushed to stock up on rice, sugar, cooking oil and other foodstuffs after economic sanctions were announced, fearing shortages in a country that imports \$2 billion worth of food a year.

After Iraq invaded Kuwait, world attention was focused on the world embargo on Iraq's oil exports, but the food cutoff could impose even greater suffering on the Iraqi people.

Foreigners who fled Kuwait reported immediate food shortages, as residents hurriedly rushed for siege-like conditions.

Because the world embargo applies to Kuwait, too, the residents of the Iraqi-annexed emirate are likely to feel the food pinch just as hard as the Iraqis themselves. Kuwait imports effectively all of its food.

London's Financial Times Thursday quoted an unnamed source inside Kuwait saying in a delayed report shipped to the newspaper in the form of rough notes.

"Tuesday morning some residents queuing at banks and food shops but no sign of them opening."

One third of Iraq's imports, about \$700 million a year, came

from the United States, mainly wheat, corn, rice, barley, sugar, poultry and eggs at subsidised prices.

Washington has also provided agricultural credits that enabled the Arab country to buy many of these U.S. products.

Even before the invasion, the U.S. Senate voted July 27 to halt \$1 billion in agricultural credit guarantees, citing in part Iraq's recent threat to use chemical weapons against Israel.

That measure required presidential approval, but became moot after the post-invasion sanction cut off all credit.

Omar Kader, a Middle East expert and board member of the Arab-American Affairs Council, said on the "Good Morning America" U.S. television program that a food cutoff would have an almost immediate impact.

Kader said U.S. policy has as part of its underlying assumption curtailing Iraq's food supply, 70 per cent of which is imported, "and that only takes days to squeeze..."

The Iraqi people are accustomed to food shortages.

During the 1980-88 war with Iran many foodstuffs were rationed, including rice, sugar and cooking oil. Citizens stood in lines stretching around city blocks to purchase small quantities at government stores.

After the August 1988 ceasefire, the government suddenly released onto the market warehouses full of once-scarce food, especially meat.

But within months shelves were bare again and lines were once more a regular fixture in Iraqis' lives.

Local Turkish and Iraqi officials have been conferring on what to do with thousands of trucks blocked on both sides of the border following Turkey's decision to cut trade with Iraq.

Turkey is both a supplier of food to Iraq and a crucial overland route for imports from Europe and other points.

A major route for Iraqi food imports during the Gulf war was the truck route from the port of Aqaba in Jordan, where feelings in support of Iraq run strong.

But businessmen in Jordan said ships carrying food or other products have not unloaded at Aqaba since the United Nations sanctions resolution went into effect.

Another possible route for food imports, the long Iran-Iraq

## Peru floats inti

LIMA (Agencies) — The government said Thursday that it has decided to float Peru's currency, the inti.

A decree published in the official gazette said: "The exchange rate for buying and selling foreign currency will be fixed by the supply and demand for the currency."

The decree said all other exchange rates would be eliminated.

During the previous five-year administration of President Alan Garcia, Peru had as many as a dozen official exchange rates. They were used to import different types of products and to pay exporters at different rates.

When President Alberto Fujimori took office July 28, Peru still had two basic exchange rates.

The so-called MUC rate paid for subsidised imports. It was listed at \$2.114 intis to the dollar on July 27. The new government suspended its use as soon as it assumed office.

Another rate, called the "bank rate," was used for other official transactions. Wednesday it stood at 306,600 intis to the dollar.

An unofficial, but legal, parallel market for dollars, based on supply and demand, also has ex-

## Tokyo stocks continue plunge

TOKYO (AP) — Continuing pessimism over the Middle East sent shares on the Tokyo stock exchange down further Friday, traders said. The U.S. dollar gained marginally against the Japanese yen.

The 225-issue Nikkei stock average lost 286.18 points, or 1.04 per cent, closing the week at 27,329.55. It was the Nikkei's lowest closing level since Oct. 24, 1988, when it ended trading at 27,281.54.

A total of 320 million shares changed hands, down from the previous day's 380 million shares. Thursday, the Nikkei plunged 893.41 points.

Traders said the stock market opened moderately higher, but market players then dumped issues because of pessimism over the situation in the Middle East.

Akira Shimoda, an equity analyst with Yamaichi Securities, said there had no news about major new developments in the Middle East Friday, but "the situation there is hazy, resulting in a negative psychological impact on investors."

The Nikkei index gained nearly 300 points in the morning, but later suffered from sporadic arbitrage selling to take advantage of price gaps between the spot and futures markets, he said.

Among losers were chemical, drug, shipbuilding and trading company issues.

The Nikkei index has lost a total of 4,634.19 points since July 20 because of rising interest rates in Japan and the Gulf crisis, which began last Thursday when Iraq invaded Kuwait.

In currency dealings, the dollar finished the week at 149.75 yen, up 0.07 yen from Thursday's close of 149.68 yen. It opened at 149.75 yen and ranged between 149.53 yen and 149.35 yen.

"It's very quiet with only a small number of calls and customers," said Megumi Morita, a dealer with Sanwa bank.

## Japanese firms fear \$4b loss of Iraqi debts

TOKYO (AP) — Japanese companies could lose more than \$4 billion in debts owed by Iraq if it defaults on its loan payments, officials said Thursday.

In response to the invasion of Kuwait, Japan announced a ban Sunday on oil purchases from Iraq and Kuwait and a halt of Japanese export shipments to those nations.

Major Japanese companies, including trading houses, banks and manufacturers, stand to lose between \$600 million yen (\$4 billion) and \$700 million yen (\$4.6 billion) if Iraq defaults.

Japanese buyers of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil are withholding payment for crude shipments received in recent days, which could total more than \$200 million by the end of the month, business said.

Japan suspended payments for oil Sunday.

A purchasing manager at one of Japan's largest oil companies said the situation is a "headache."

"Japanese banks told us they won't pay the money (to Iraq). So far, it's technically impossible to pay," the executive said.

Oil company officials say they would prefer to pay the money and are hoping the government will quickly issue a clear policy edict.

Sources said Iraq has asked for payment of the oil through banks in either Switzerland or Jordan.

Earlier this week, the Swiss government decided to go along with a U.N. embargo on trade with Iraq, and the oil companies say they couldn't get the money to Iraq through those channels.

The oil funds Japan owes could serve as a hedge against the debt owed by Iraq.

The companies could also eventually recoup their losses through the billions of dollars of Kuwaiti assets that have been frozen in Japan by the government, say analysts.

## Turkish contractors still working in Iraq

ISTANBUL (R) — Six Turkish construction firms engaged in projects in Iraq are still working despite U.N.-imposed sanctions, industry sources said.

Turkey accepted the sanctions Tuesday and banned trade with Iraq but government said they did not affect the construction business.

"Construction activities are separate from foreign trade. There are no obstacles for our contractors to continue work in Iraq," said one.

Officials from the companies told Reuters however that they expected the projects to come to a halt soon because of the drying up of supplies and payments by Iraq.

Enka Holding A.S. has been the most active Turkish firm in Iraq. It began work on the \$1.5 billion Bekme dam on the Zab river in 1987 in a joint venture with a Yugoslavian firm.

"Work is continuing normally," said Enka executive Esref Denizhan.

"For the time being, we have no plans to pull out but we are awaiting developments."

Other Turkish projects, some newly signed, include irrigation canals, factories and power plants. More than 2,500 Turkish workers are employed in the Bekme project alone.

"We have some supplies in Bekme, including spare parts for machines, but because of the embargo, construction will have to stop once these are used up," Denizhan said.

Mustafa Duman, general manager of Fiat Soylu Insaat ve Sanayi A.S., said the Iraqi government owed Turkish contractors more than \$16 million in overdue payments.

Turkish companies became increasingly involved in reconstruction in Iraq after the end of the Gulf war in 1988.

Banking sources said many companies had pulled out after Ankara curbed credits to Baghdad last year due to repayment delays.

## NYSE elects Donaldson chairman, chief executive

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) Thursday elected Wall Street veteran William Donaldson as chairman and chief executive officer, replacing retiring head John Phelan Jr.

The NYSE's board also expanded President Richard Grasso's duties to executive vice chairman. Both appointments take effect Jan. 1.

"I don't think we could get a finer selection than Bill Donaldson," Phelan told a news conference.

Donaldson, who first came to Wall Street 35 years ago, called the appointment "a tremendous homecoming."

The announcements came after a special board meeting to select a new leader for the nation's largest and the world's second largest stock exchange.

Donaldson, 59, founded Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette Inc. (DLJ) in 1959 with two college friends one year out of Harvard business school. He was tabbed by a nine-member search panel appointed after Phelan in February announced plans to retire the end of the year.

Grasso's additional responsibilities were described by people familiar with the selections as an inducement to keep him at the exchange. It was widely known that he had wanted the chairman's job.

Donaldson praised Phelan's administration for being "responsive to the unexpected," during such events as the market gyrations that followed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait last week.

"As we've seen from the last few days, new challenges come from unexpected places," Donaldson said.

He said some of the challenges facing the exchange in the 1990s will be keeping up with technological changes affecting global securities trading.

"New generations of technology will have to be deployed in

## Mexico to export extra oil to Spain and Japan

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico's pledge to boost oil production by 100,000 barrels per day in response to the Gulf crisis could increase sales to Spain and Japan, as well as the United States, a spokeswoman for the state-owned oil company said Thursday.

Government and Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) officials said Wednesday the world's seventh-largest oil producer would increase production by about four per cent following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Production averaged 2.5 million barrels per day before the announcement.

The additional production will be exported to the United States, to European clients, especially

Spain, and possibly to Japan to fulfill long-term contracts which allow buyers to request more imports, Pemex director Francisco Rojas said.

For example, under a contract signed this year with the Spanish firm Repsol, Pemex can be called upon to provide 30,000 extra barrels of oil per day to Spain.

Rojas did not say exactly how much of the added output would go to each Pemex client, but he stressed that the United States currently buys 60 per cent of Mexico's crude exports.

Rojas said Mexico would earn an additional \$365 million a month in oil revenues if prices for Mexican crude stayed at the \$20.50 per barrel level, he said.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES			
Thursday, August 9, 1990 Central Bank official rates			
	Buy	Sell	
U.S. dollar	659.0	663.0	
French franc	122.4	123.8	
Swiss franc	414.2	415.7	
German mark	492.8	495.8	
Japanese yen (for 100)	123.5	124.2	
British pound (for 100)	440.4	443.0	
Dutch guilder	367.1	369.3	
Swedish crown	112.9	113.6	
Italian lira (for 100)	56.6	56.9	
Belgian franc (for 10)	201.3	202.5	

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES			
Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.			
One Sterling	1.8690/8700	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1470/75	Canadian dollar	
	1.5965/70	Deutsche mark	
	1.7985/95	Dutch guilder	
	1.3445/55	Swiss franc	
	32.84/89	Belgian franc	
	5.3585/3635	French franc	
	117.1/1172	Italian lire	
	150.05/15	Japanese yen	
	5.8400/50	Swedish crown	
	6.1600/50	Norwegian crown	
	6.0900/50	Danish crown	
One ounce of gold	388.60/389.10	U.S. dollars	

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## W. African peacekeeping force to move into Liberia next week

FREETOWN (R) — A West African peacekeeping force will move into Liberia next week to enforce a ceasefire in the three-sided civil war there even if rebel leader Charles Taylor opposes the idea, African diplomatic sources said Friday.

The 2,400-strong force would start forming in the Sierra Leone capital of Freetown Sunday with the aim of entering neighbouring Liberia to secure a truce in the fighting by the end of next week, they added.

The sources stressed that the multinational force planned to intervene whether or not Taylor's mainstream rebel movement agreed to its presence in Liberia.

Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) has so far resolutely opposed any foreign intervention in the eight-month-old conflict, which has brought anarchy to the besieged capital Monrovia.

But President Samuel Doe, holed up with several hundred

troops in his executive mansion, and a breakaway rebel group led by Prince Yormie Johnson have already agreed that a multinational force should maintain law and order while an interim government is set up to organise fresh elections.

The peacekeeping force is being formed under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in line with a decision by regional heads of state at a summit in Gambia Monday and Tuesday.

The diplomatic sources in Freetown and sources close to the summit in Banjul said it would consist of about 2,400 troops drawn from Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone and poss-

ibly Gambia.

But they said Nigeria's role had been scaled down considerably from that originally intended to try to overcome objections by Taylor's rebel movement.

Instead of forming the backbone of the ECOWAS force as originally planned, Nigeria would only contribute about 800 troops, the same as Ghana, they added.

Taylor has consistently accused Nigeria, the largest and most powerful nation in West Africa, of favouring Doe's government in the civil war.

On Wednesday night Taylor's forces overran the Nigerian embassy compound in Monrovia, firing in the air to dislodge several hundred people who had sought refuge there.

But diplomats noted that Taylor, whose forces now control most of Liberia, had not rejected outright the latest ECOWAS proposals for a peacekeeping force.

"It would appear that Taylor is

beginning to think it would be a good idea for the peacekeeping force to come in," one Western diplomat told Reuters.

The rebel leader was probably taking into account his difficulty in finishing off Doe's forces in Monrovia and the fact that if ECOWAS did not intervene Nigeria and Guinea would probably do so on their own, he added.

No time limit has been set for the ECOWAS monitoring group — officially dubbed ECOMOG — to remain in Liberia, although the Banjul summit called for fresh elections within 12 months.

"We emphasise that the role of the peacekeeping force is purely humanitarian and temporary," Sierra Leone's acting first vice-president, Salliah Jusu Sheriff, told parliament Thursday. "As soon as conditions permit, the troops will be withdrawn leaving the Liberians with responsibility for managing their own affairs."

## Sri Lankan troops reportedly prevent massacre by Tamil rebels

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil rebels accused of a spate of massacres tied up 18 Muslim villagers early Friday and were about to kill them when Sri Lankan troops intervened, military sources said.

More than 200 Muslims have died this month at the hands of Tamils who seek a homeland in the north of this Indian Ocean island. In an apparent Muslim backlash, 49 Tamils were killed in a village Tuesday.

In the capital, Colombo, police and soldiers guarded mosques where Muslims gathered after hearing a joint appeal by community leaders for a peaceful observance of Friday prayers.

The sources said 75 men of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam armed with guns, knives and axes, drove into the village of Siyabalagaskande on tractors and tried to abduct the villagers.

Troops from a nearby camp rushed to the scene after hearing shots fired at the raiders by civi-

lian home guards. The attackers fled, leaving their vehicles and arms, when the soldiers opened fire.

"There was a trail of blood as the terrorists fled to the jungle and we believe several of them must have been killed or wounded," a military officer said, adding that one Muslim died in the incident.

Eighteen Muslims, their hands tied behind their backs after being grabbed by the rebels, were rescued. "All of them would have been killed if the troops didn't come," a resident said.

This week Tamils followed up attacks on Muslims with raids on three villages of the majority Sinhalese community, shooting and hacking to death 63 people, authorities have said.

The Tamil Tigers have denied being involved in killing Muslims, saying the murders were a "diabolical plan" by the government

to obtain financial and military aid from Arab countries.

Sinhalese, who live mainly in the South, form nearly 75 per cent of the island's 16 million people. Tamils comprise 13 per cent and most live in the northern and eastern provinces.

Muslims, who make up seven per cent, are scattered in several parts of the country, but many live in the northern and eastern regions.

The Tigers are leading an armed campaign for a homeland for Tamils in the northeast. The rebels launched an offensive against the security forces in June, abandoning 14 months of peace talks with the government.

Deputy Defence Minister Ranjan Wijeratne said Thursday the slaughter of Muslims and Sinhalese was a ploy by the Tigers to divert the attention of the security forces away from their anti-rebel operations by provoking communal strife.

## N. Korea effectively rejects Seoul proposal

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Communist North Korea has effectively rejected a South Korean proposal to open the heavily armed Korean border to unrestricted travel for five days next week.

By repeating a longstanding demand for the repeal of South Korea's anti-Communist national security laws, the North appeared to have squelched any last-minute chance to set in motion procedures for inter-Korean exchanges.

In another development, North Korea Thursday postponed for the second time a proposed meeting intended to prepare for unprecedented talks next month between the two Koreas' prime ministers.

North Korea first put off the meeting, scheduled for Wednesday, without giving any clear reasons. South Korea then sought to convene the meeting Friday but the North again delayed it, saying a new date would be set later.

South Korean officials said they are concerned the delay may

indicate the North's waning interest in the prime ministers' talks, which would be the first since the division of the peninsula in 1945. The talks are scheduled to be held in Seoul on Sept. 4-7 and in the north's capital of Pyongyang on Oct. 16-19.

North Korea's official news media have indicated the government in Pyongyang may boycott the prime ministers' talks because of Seoul's moves to improve ties with the Soviet Union. Moscow is a main ally of North Korea.

In a telephone message Thursday to his South Korean counterpart, North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong Muk listed three conditions, not likely to be met by South Korea, for the North's acceptance of the names of thousands of South Koreans who wish to visit the North.

He demanded the South repeal its anti-Communist national security laws governing sedition and espionage; allow a North Korean "consolation" team to visit jailed dissidents and permit South Korean dissidents to attend a unification rally at the border on Aug. 15.

## Quebec asks military help in Mohawk standoff

OKA, Quebec (AP) — Quebec has asked the federal government to send in soldiers "to ensure public security" in a month-long armed standoff between Mohawks and provincial police, Premier Robert Bourassa said Wednesday.

In another development, the Mohawks and the federal government announced agreement on a mediator to bring the parties back to the bargaining table.

Bourassa had given the Mohawks a 48-hour ultimatum that ran out Wednesday to either resume talks or face unspecified consequences. The dispute has polarised Canadians, spurring both sympathy protests by other Indians and anti-Indian demonstrations.

At this news conference in Quebec City, Bourassa said he wants the military's role to be peaceful. "There's no question at this stage of an armed assault," he said.

He did not say when or how many soldiers would move into the town of Oka, where police

and Mohawks have faced each other behind barricades since a gun battle on July 11.

A policeman was killed during that fight, which broke out when police stormed a barricade erected by Mohawks to stop the expansion of a local golf course on land the Mohawks claim as ancestral. Blame in that killing has not been established.

Bourassa said the soldiers will back up provincial police because "for the last month, they've had a very difficult job that they've done very courageously."

Calling in the army to Oka, 24 kilometres west of Montreal, does not mean that civil liberties are being curtailed, Bourassa said. He said the military will take its orders from provincial police.

Loran Thompson, a Mohawk spokesman, said he was not surprised nor overly concerned about the military's arrival.

Asked if the Indians fear an assault, Thompson said, "that's always possible, but we're advised that our men are ready if it comes to that."

## Angolan peace talks postponed

LUANDA (R) — Peace talks to end Angola's civil war have been postponed as UNITA rebels step up attacks in the government's northern heartland, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said.

"The military operations which UNITA has been carrying out on our national territory, namely in the north of the country and in the vicinity of the capital... have not created an atmosphere conducive to talks," he said.

Dos Santos was speaking on Angolan television from the island republic of Sao Tome, where he met Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva Thursday to discuss the latest snags in the Angolan peace process.

The U.S.-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's (UNITA) bases are among the Ovimbundu of southern Angola, while the left-wing Luanda government has traditionally drawn support from the Mbundu peoples of the north.

But army sources in Luanda say the rebels have scored a series of military successes this month both in northern Angola and in the government-held southwest.

Peace talks, originally due to start in early July, were later rescheduled for this week. But Cavaco Silva told Angolan television after the Thursday meeting that the earliest they could now take place would be late August.

A glum-faced Dos Santos said he thought conditions still existed for the two sides to meet in Portugal, but gave no dates.

Portugal, Angola's colonial ruler until 1975, has welcomed government and rebels for two rounds of exploratory talks in the past four months.

Starting the talks was hailed as a breakthrough after years of military and political stalemate in the war which has raged since independence from Portugal.

But the negotiating atmosphere soured when UNITA blew up electricity supplies to Luanda, plunging the city into darkness several times in the past month.

Army sources said 4,000 UNITA troops had also attacked the road from Namibia which until this month was regarded as a safe route for moving food aid to drought-ravaged central and southwestern provinces.

## 42 dead as S. African township violence spreads

PORT ELIZABETH (R) — Rioting spread from the South African city of Port Elizabeth to neighbouring Uitenhage Friday and South African police said 42 people had been shot dead since Monday.

Major Bill Dennis said police and soldiers worked side by side through the night to bring five-day-old rioting under control in coloured (mixed race) areas of Port Elizabeth.

But he said the violence spread to the neighbouring car-making town of Uitenhage, about 30 kilometres away, where black and coloured crowds burned and looted shops Friday.

Dennis said 40 people had been killed in Port Elizabeth since Monday, nine of them during the night. Two people were killed in Uitenhage early Friday.

"They have all been shot by police using shotguns or by shopkeepers protecting their property," he said.

Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok said in a statement late Thursday he would send police and military reinforcements to the southeast city to contain what police called the worst violence since 1985.

"They will seek out criminals and act relentlessly against them and all perpetrators of political violence," he said.

National police chief General Mulder van Eyck told a late-night news conference in Port Elizabeth that 160 people had been arrested and police were studying video tapes to identify looters and arsonists.

## Trinidad rebels charged with treason

PORT OF SPAIN (R) — More than 100 members of a black Muslim group who took the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago and 46 other officials hostage last month were charged Thursday with crimes ranging from treason to weapons possession.

The charges against the 114 absent members of the Jamaat Al-Muslimeen included treason, murder, possession of arms and ammunition and wounding in connection with the five-day attempted coup.

Police sources could not say when the detained rebels, led by Imam Yasin Abu Bakr, a part-time resident of Canada and former Trinidad policeman, would appear in court.

Many of the rebels face the death penalty if found guilty.

They stormed the parliament and the government-owned television station in Trinidad's capital, Port of Spain, on July 27 and held 47 hostages, shooting Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson in both knees.

The Muslims accused the government of corruption, racism, murder and not doing enough to combat drug traffickers.

The hostages were freed last Wednesday after the prime minister reportedly signed a pact which provided for his resignation, an amnesty and immunity from prosecution for the rebels, formation of an interim government and elections in 90 days instead of the scheduled 18 months.

But shortly after the hostages were freed the rebels were arrested.

Planning and Mobilisation Minister Winston Dookeran, who is acting as prime minister during Robinson's convalescence, has denied the government made any deals with the rebels.

The state of emergency in Trinidad is likely to be extended for another 10 days when parliament meets.

## Soviet Armenia acts to control armed groups

YEREVAN, Soviet Union (R) — Armenian Nationalist President Levon Ter-Petrosian told the republic's many rebel paramilitary groups to report for service with the police Friday.

As he spoke, a group of 15 men, wearing jeans and casual shirts and carrying old rifles, gathered at a side entrance of parliament.

"We are the parliamentary guard," said Nazam Sarkisyan, who described himself as a leader of a Border Defence Force.

Interior Minister Levon Galstyan emerged smiling from a friendly meeting with them and declared: "No problems, they are our boys."

Inside parliament Ter-Petrosian outlined a deal he reached in Moscow Wednesday to avoid a Soviet army crackdown on the armed groups.

"There may be psychological problems in encouraging people who have been oppressed by Soviet authorities to don the uniforms of the state militia."

"But by joining the militia they can form the nucleus of a future defence of Armenia," he said to applause.

President Mikhail Gorbachev issued a decree two weeks ago threatening to use force against armed groups which have flourished in the streets of Yerevan and in the countryside around the capital over the last six months.

But the Thursday deadline passed peacefully after Gorbachev accepted Ter-Petrosian's assurances that he could disarm the groups without involvement from the central Soviet authorities.

On Friday, there was no sign of armed paramilitary forces on the streets of Yerevan. But unarmed men in green uniforms carried out routine checks, seeking to confiscate any state-owned cars.

Paramilitaries have seized and confiscated hundreds of government cars during the last months, arguing that they are needed by the people, not by the armed groups.

Ter-Petrosian, elected Saturday with the support of Commu-

nists as well as Nationalists, said he thought the Soviet central authority was collapsing.

"For the most part, the centre is politically bankrupt, reduced to the level of a 'theatrical prop,'" he said.

Ethnic violence and the rise of the armed groups, many of which number several thousand, have given a more dramatic edge to Armenian drive for independence.

Several of the Soviet Union's 15 republics have already adopted sovereignty declarations, but Armenia is expected to go further than any other this week in declaring formation of its own independent army.

The Armenian parliament Friday was debating three possible declarations. One involved a full declaration of immediate independence, similar to that which has brought the rebel Baltic Republic of Lithuania into conflict with Moscow.

But Armenia, still grappling with the devastation of a 1988 earthquake and bloody clashes with Azerbaijan, is more likely to adopt a declaration demanding more independence within the Soviet Union.

Dvigan Khachatryan, a Communist delegate, said the country's primary aim must be to restore internal stability and solve the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Hundreds of people have been killed in clashes between Armenians and Azeris over the disputed territory, a largely Armenian enclave neighbouring Azerbaijan.

The armed groups, denounced by Moscow, were born largely of Armenian fears that the Soviet army could not provide enough protection against what they described as Azeri aggression.

Ter-Petrosian's challenge now is to recruit the more disciplined political forces from the armed groups and use them to root out armed criminal elements. Only then can he abolish the groups without resorting to help from Moscow.

## India, Pakistan hold talks again on reducing tension over Kashmir

NEW DELHI (R) — India and Pakistan began a second round of talks on the Muslim uprising in Kashmir Friday with India's confidence boosted by its capture of two leading militants and by political crisis in Islamabad.

The two sides failed to close the gap between them in a first session held in Islamabad last month after mutual hostility had reached the point where the possibility of war was being discussed openly.

But Indian officials and Western diplomats said the atmosphere had changed following India's capture Monday of two Kashmiri militant commanders and by the dismissal the same day of Pakistani Prime Minister Ben-

azir Bhutto and her government.

A senior Indian official said Delhi believed the attention of the Pakistani military, which it accuses of arming and training the militants, would now be turned largely inward.

"They're going to have enough on their hands at home and less time to devote to Kashmir," he said.

Pakistani politicians were bound to increase their rhetoric on Kashmir during a campaign for elections set for Oct. 24, he said.

"But I don't think we expect more than that. There is no expectation that there will be a rise

in tension along the border," he said.

Pakistan, which controls one-third of Himalayan Kashmir, denies Indian charges that it abets the uprising in the two-thirds under New Delhi's control. The measures included a ban on cigarette sales to minors, prohibition of cigarette ads on television between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. (0900 GMT to 0000 GMT) and required health warnings on TV, newspaper and billboard ads for cigarettes. About 55 million Brazilians are smokers. A law prohibiting smoking in elevators, buses and public areas is routinely flouted.

More than 1,000 people have been killed since the Muslim-led campaign against rule by Hindu-majority India exploded into serious violence in January.

The capture of the two commanders of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), the leading militant group, was a major blow to the secessionist cause, which has wide support in the overwhelmingly Muslim Kashmir Valley.



## Bourbon to splash across bow of submarine

GROTON, Connecticut (AP) — The Trident submarine USS Kentucky will be christened Saturday — with a special blend of Kentucky bourbons instead of the traditional bottle of bubbly. Eight distilleries donated their most seasoned bourbon for the event, according to a news release from U.S. representative Larry J. Hopkins.

Twelve Kentucky distilleries assigned to bottle the whiskey during a special ceremony on land. Hopkins' wife, Carolyn, is to break the commemorative bottle over the bow of the submarine. The christening will take place at the Electric Boat Division, of General Dynamics. Electric Boat is the sole builder of the Trident submarine, which is designed to serve as an undersea missile-launching platform. Electric Boat has already delivered 10 Tridents to the navy. The boat will be the third navy vessel named in honor of the bluegrass state, but it's the first to be christened with Kentucky spirits, the release said.

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